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THE WAR.

Prussian Siege-Guns in Position Before Paris.

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PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS.

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BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

The Siege Guns in Position—The Assault to Begin on the 16th—A Formal Surrender to be First Demanded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 6:10.—I am told by correspondence from the head-quarters of the Prussian King that the Paris siege guns are in place and in another week the assault will begin. It is believed that it will commence on the anniversary of the battle of Liepsig, the 16th. The Germans count upon being in the city by the 19th. But they may not find the task quite as easy as they imagine. It is a question of the provisions holding out, and respecting the sufficiency of these there is a variety of opinions. In the meantime the French are beginning to make a show of successful resistance. The departments are opposing the Prussian advance. A new French corps is in the Vosges, contesting the advance of the invaders step by step.

POSITION OF ENGLAND.

The near approach of the horrors of the bombardment is moving universal pity and sympathy here. A large meeting was today held in the rain of ex-diplomatists, members of the aristocracy, and delegations from the working classes in behalf of mediation. Like the *Standard*, they are trying to move the Government to action. The horrors disclosed after the siege of Strasbourg forcibly aid these appeals. But the Ministry manifest no intention of moving, and the people await the result of the assault in dread anxiety. In an eloquent article this morning, the *Standard* says, that the siege of Paris is not called for. It will be going too far. It will incense the civilized world, and successive years will only pile up the execration of the deed.

A SURRENDER TO BE FIRST DEMANDED.

LONDON, Oct. 8—Evening.—The Manchester *Guardian* of today has a special telegram, which announces that the bombardment of Paris will begin early next week. The cannonade will be preceded by a formal summons to surrender the city.

BRINGING UP THE SIEGE GUNS.

Railway trains now run day and night on the railways to the eastward of Paris. They are used by the Prussians, who are bringing up their heavy siege guns. One of the trains was thrown from the track last night near Vitry. Four Frenchmen living in that neighborhood were arrested on suspicion of having willfully loosened the rails.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A telegram to the *Times*, dated Berlin, 11 A. M., says that on the hills between Sevres, St. Cloud and Bougival, batteries of siege-guns have been placed. A mortar battery at St. Cloud threatens the neighborhood of the Champs Elysées. The French re-occupy Villejuif. Easterly winds continue in aiding the Parisian aeronauts.

WITHIN PARIS.

Gen. Burnside's Opinion of the City—A Sign of the Times—Government Subsidies Withdrawn from Operas and Theatres.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Gen. BURNSIDE, who is in Paris, writes to a friend that the people are calm, and the general appearance of the city much as usual. He has had a conference with JULES FAVRE. The latter was hourly expecting a visit from BISMARCK.

GEORGE SANDERS writes from Paris that the city is good for a six months' siege. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has a correspondent there who writes in a similar strain. Another dispatch, however, says Paris is now at the mercy of the Prussian guns on the heights of Villejuif.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—A letter from Paris has the following: "The Mobiles from Brittany are Christian heroes. They have the moral courage before going into a combat to kneel and pray. After their devotions are concluded, they receive a blessing from the priest." As a sign of the times, the writer adds that the people do not jeer or laugh at this.

Advices from Paris also state that the Government subsidies have been withdrawn from the operas and theatres, and all such establishments have been closed.

NEW FRENCH ARMIES.

Result of Military Movements at Tours—500,000 Men Ready to March to the Deliverance of Paris—The Papal Troops and Garibaldians.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—ALEXANDER GLAIS-BIZOIN, one of the members of the National Defense Committee, has issued an address to his constituents in the Department of Cotes du Nord, declining a re-election. He expresses confidence in the situation, and describes the armies now forming, which he thinks will expel the enemy from France. He tells his constituents that great and effective armies are not improvised. "Notwithstanding this," he continues, "thanks to our efforts during some weeks past, two armies of 200,000 men, and probably 300,000, the reserves not included, comprising the national and home guards, mobilized and increased by the effective men of the six military classes, from twenty-five to thirty-five years, will be organized and ready to march to the deliverance of Paris, or more properly speaking, to the deliverance of France."

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The enthusiasm is increasing. The volunteers are rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies now forming. The Papal troops and Garibaldians make a force of 6,000, and form the nucleus of one of the new armies. GARIBALDI is expected here today.

Twelve hundred Garibaldians have arrived in France. They are commanded by FRAPPOLI, who is to organize a large force.

Col. CHARETTE, of the Pontifical Zouaves, has issued an address, calling for volunteers to increase the force of his command. He says he wishes to form a well-disciplined corps, to be called Voluntaires de Ouest. He says these zouaves shall be the type of devotion and honor. He sends today three companies to the front.

The Francs-Tireurs, from Bordeaux, passed through Tours yesterday. They are fine troops, and well armed.

PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

Vigorous Attack of New-Breisach—Defense of the Garrison—Sharp Fighting in the Vosges—Movements Elsewhere—Prussian Losses.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The Prussians have attacked New-Breisach. The cannonade is sharp, the besieged answering vigorously. [New-Breisach is one of the strongest frontier towns of Eastern France. It is in the Department of Haut-Rhin, near the left bank of the Rhine, eight miles south-east of Comar. It is regularly built and splendidly fortified.]

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Freiburg, dated today, has the following: New-Breisach having refused to surrender, the Prussians, today, opened cannonade at several points with eight guns. Fires have broken out in the town in consequence. The Prefect of the Rhine threatens severe penalties against insubordination.

CARLSRUHE, Oct. 8.—On the 7th inst., the town of New-Breisach was bombarded from 9 o'clock in the morning until midnight. The town was fired in three places. The bombardment was continuing on Saturday.

SHARP FIGHT IN THE VOSGES.

A dispatch from Epinal, dated last evening, reports sharp fighting yesterday between Raon L'Etape and Bruyeres, in the Department of Vosges. The Prussian force consisted of about 9,000 men. The French force was not so large, and had much less artillery than the Germans. The fighting lasted all day, and when night put an end to the conflict the event was undecided. The French retained the position which the Germans had attempted to carry a number of times. Gen. DUPRE, the French commander, was slightly wounded during the engagement.

AN ATTACK EXPECTED AT ST. QUENTIN.

TOURS, Oct. 8—P. M.—The Prefect of the Department of Aisne sends the following dispatch to the Government, dated at St. Quentin, midnight, Oct. 7:

"The Prussians have arrived within three leagues of us. We expect them to attack at daylight. We shall defend the place with the Garde Nationale and the firemen."

[The following was received at the same time as the above:]

ST. QUENTIN, Oct. 7.—The enemy now seems to be abandoning his march on this point. It is reported the entire German force which has been operating in this direction is now moving upon Soissons, which is able to make an energetic defense.

PRUSSIAN LOSSES.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—Further details of the battle near Pithiviers have been received. The Prussians lost, by the success of the French, over 6,000 cattle and sheep, which they had gathered from all parts of the country, and were ready to drive to the army now investing Paris. This success has animated the Francs-Tireurs, who are coming upon all sides. The following dispatch is just made public by the Government:

BELLEGARD, Oct. 7.—There have been no serious engagements since those at Thoury. Pithiviers is now occupied by the French.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is reported that the Prussians are a short distance from Pittriviers, which town is occupied by the French. The Prussians have also appeared at Malesherber.

The appearance of guerillas in the several departments in the north evokes the Prussian threat of imposing 1,000,000 francs on any department where they may appear, and the command that the authorities take warning.

MOVEMENTS ELSEWHERE.

A dispatch has been received from the Mayor of Arthenay stating that 800 Francs-Tireurs had driven back a force of Prussians.

News from Chartres to the 7th inst. states that the Paris Francs-Tireurs were defeated at Ablis—150 Prussian horsemen captured, sixty of the French, and many horses.

PEACE STILL POSSIBLE.

Result of Gen. Burnside's Efforts—Another Message from Jules Favre to Bismarck—King William Eager for Peace.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Your correspondent at Bologne sends word today that Gen. BURNSIDE returned from Versailles to Paris, yesterday, at the request of the German authorities, with a proposition from Count BISMARCK to JULES FAVRE, to defer the bombardment of Paris until the Constituent Assembly can decide on the question of peace or war. France, meanwhile, to give Prussia quiet possession of certain points already occupied. It is believed that the propositions will be rejected, the matter having been already debated and decided in the Councils of the Government at Paris, as already telegraphed.

GERMANY GROWING ANXIOUS.

Many things conspire to excite the belief here that King WILLIAM is growing anxious about the prospects of the war, and eager for peace. The disaffection of the German Liberals has been increased, not lessened, by the harsh treatment of JACOBY. The refusal of South Germany to enter the Northern Union disturbs the South German troops before Paris already malcontent on other grounds. The reported successes of the French of late, although in small engagements, are all telling on the *morale* of the investing army. The change in the feeling of Europe also toward the German cause can no longer be ignored. It is general and growing.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Count VON BISMARCK has written a letter approving of the arrest of JACOBY.

RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

Queer Stories from Berlin—Active Negotiations Between St. Petersburg and the Hague.

OSTEND, Oct. 8.—The latest story from Berlin is that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF signed a secret treaty with Count VON BISMARCK against France in July, Prussia engaging to menace Austria, while Russia seizes Constantinople. The story no one here believes, and its publication is thought a sign of alarm at Berlin concerning the designs of Russia, and an attempt to pacify the popular mind in Germany. From persons at Liege, whose relations wit the Russian War Office, entitle them to credit. I hear that by the 1st of November Russia will have under arms in Western Russia and Poland no less than 450,000 men. Active negotiations are going on between St. Petersburg and the Hague, and there is great activity in the Dutch arsenals and dock-yards. Count SIEVERS, the Russian Secretary at the Hague, has twice visited Brussels within the last week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The French People Opposed to War in the Beginning—Napoleon Plotting Against the Republic.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Our Paris correspondent, under date of Oct. 3, writes that the documents found in the Imperial archives, and published by the Provisional Government, are conclusive that the people of France were opposed to the war. Letters from Prefects of departments thoroughly establish this fact. This is important, as it furnishes an answer to BISMARCK's main argument for harsh conditions.

PLOTS OF NAPOLEON.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* is responsible for a story that negotiations are now pending between the German Government (backed by Russia) and NAPOLEON, the object being to prevent the establishment of a French Republic.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—The journals here believe that NAPOLEON was the author of the Wilhelmshoehe manifesto, notwithstanding the denial by M. PIETRI, and that the denial was made only because the document was not well received.

DEMOCRACY IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Gen. VON FALKENSTEIN has revoked his prohibition against social democratic meetings. He exacts Police supervision of any meetings tending to embolden France to decline reasonable terms of peace.

ROUEN, Oct. 8.—Several French speculators have lately been caught sending supplies to the invaders. They were all arrested.

Sortie from Metz by the Entire Garrison—Repulse of the French with a Loss of 1,500.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8—Afternoon.—Last night the entire garrison of Metz, including the National Guard, made a sortie to the north on both banks of the Moselle. Their attack was on the entrenched position of the Germans, which was repulsed, when they returned to the fortress with a loss of 1,500 men. The Prussian loss is 600 men.

M. Gambetta at Tours—Cheering Intelligence from all Parts of France—Honors to Gen. Uhrich—Miscellaneous Notes.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—M. GAMBETTA reached here today. He left Paris in a balloon, and was landed safely outside of the Prussian lines.

The Government announces cheering intelligence from every quarter of France. The peasants are prepared to rise and crush the invaders. Army reorganization proceeds rapidly. The news from Lyons is excellent. Every effort is being made for a strenuous defense.

Gen. UHRICH will receive the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Prussians seem to be determined to advance into Normandy. The people in that province are sending their grain and cattle further south, and placing every obstacle possible in the way of the Prussians.... There are no Prussians in the Department of Aube.... The Prussians again threaten Gisors, where they were repulsed by the Nationals a few days ago.... The redoubt of Pierrefitte, near St. Denis, has been abandoned by the French, the position being untenable.... Two Frenchmen, who were caught cutting the telegraph wires, were immediately shot by the Prussians.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Dispatches from Rouen state that M. GAMBETTA is expected at that place, and that an honorable reception awaits him.

Possible Further Postponement of the Elections—Prominent Candidates—Probable Removal of the Seat of Government.

TOURS, Oct. 8.—It is announced by some of the journals that the elections are likely to be again deferred; but nothing will be decided about the elections until the Council meets.

The *Constitutionnel*, today, announces that the arrondissements of Mayence have chosen the Count of PARIS and Generals TROCHU and BAZAINE as their candidates to the Constituent Assembly.

It is again reported today that the Government will be obliged to quit Tours after the election, as there is no place here large enough for the sittings of the Constituent Assembly. Bordeaux is likely to be chosen as the capital.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—It is not thought the Prussians will take any action to oppose the convocation of the French Constituent Assembly.

Meeting of French Sympathizers in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—A large meeting of sympathizers with France was held this evening at Faneuil Hall. PATRICK DONOHUE, in calling the assembly to order, said he sympathized with France because that nation gave an asylum to Irish refugees in the past. LOUIS P. OBER was chosen President. He made a stirring appeal to the United States as a sister republic. Resolutions were adopted deploring the desolation, and calling for relief for the sufferers. Speeches were made by Hon. CHAS. LEVI WOODBURY and others, and letters were read inclosing funds. Subscription books were opened.

Departure of Another German Vessel.

The steam-ship *America* prepared to leave for Bremen, on Friday, but did not complete her loading in time, and therefore did not depart until yesterday. About noon she steamed down the harbor, dipping her flag to the French corvettes *La Touche*, *Tréville* and the *Bouvet*, in passing them. Full steam was crowded on after the vessel left the Battery. The corvettes were observed to signal each other as the *America* was approaching them, but though the *Tréville* had steam up, she made no effort to pursue.

The *Germania*, of the Hamburg line, will sail on Tuesday next, carrying cotton and general merchandise.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

Proclamation of the President—Warning to Belligerent Vessels in American Waters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The presence of French gun-boats in New-York Harbor or off the coast during the past three weeks, and the fact having been brought to the attention of the French authorities without any result, Secretary FISH prepared another proclamation of neutrality to meet the case, which was today approved by the President and the Cabinet, in special meeting convened for that purpose. The German authorities had entered complaints against the hostile presence of these gun-boats which were evidently placed in close proximity to New-York for the purpose of annoying the German merchantmen. The proclamation applies to the war vessels of both belligerents, and though pretty full in its terms, is precisely such a demonstration of neutrality as the people of this country will desire to see enforced. The proclamation is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 22d day of August, 1870, my proclamation was issued, enjoining neutrality in the present war between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, and declaring, so far as then seemed to be necessary, the respective rights and obligations of the belligerent parties and of the citizens of the United States;

And, whereas, subsequent information gives reason to apprehend that armed cruisers of the belligerents may be tempted to abuse the hospitality accorded to them in the ports, harbors, roadsteads and other waters of the United States by making such waters subservient to the purposes of war:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that any frequenting and use of the waters within the jurisdiction of the United States by the armed vessels of either belligerent, whether public ships or privateers, for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as ports of observation upon the ships of war or privateers, or merchants' vessels of the other belligerent, lying within or being about to enter the jurisdiction of the United States, must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe. And to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the 12th day of October instant, and during the continuance of the present hostilities between France and the North German Confederation and its allies, no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor or roadstead or other waters within the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities of warlike equipment. And no ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, harbor, roadstead or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of the other belligerent, whether the same shall be a ship of war, a privateer or a merchant ship, shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. If any ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall, after the time this notification takes effect, enter any port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance in such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or for repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port, as the case may be, shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use, and no such vessel which may have been permitted to remain within the waters of the United States, for the purpose of repair, shall continue within such port, harbor, roadstead or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed, unless, within such twenty-four hours, a vessel, whether ship of war, privateer, or merchant ship of the other belligerent shall have departed therefrom; in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war or privateer shall be extended, so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between such departure and that of any ship of war, privateer or merchant ship of the other belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead or other waters. No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be detained in any port, harbor, roadstead or other waters of the United States more than twenty-four hours by reason of the successive departure from such port, harbor, roadstead or other waters, of more than one vessel of either belligerent; but if there be several vessels of each or either of the two belligerents in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, the order of their departure shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternately to the vessels of the respective belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

No ship of war or privateer of either belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel, if without sail power, to the nearest European port of her own country; or, in case the vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by steam-power, then, with half the quantity of coal which she would be entitled to receive if dependent upon steam alone; and no coal shall be again supplied to any such ship of war or privateer, in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead or waters of the United States, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within the waters of the United States, unless such ships of war or privateer shall, since last thus shipped, have entered an European port of the Government to which she belongs.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy; and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

Signed, U. S. GRANT.

By the President.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 8.—The fourth annual Conference of the Mormon Church is now in session. Their speakers say that there is the largest attendance that there has been for years.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND ROME.

Design to Annex Nice and Savoy Denied—The Vote on the Plebiscitum—Denial of any Correspondence Between King William and the Pope.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The following details, collected from various sources, are published here today:

The Italian Government has formally denied any design looking to the reannexation of Nice and Savoy.

The result of the plebiscitum in the Roman States is officially published as follows:

For Italian unity	13,[illegible]
Against	1,507
Majority	11,[illegible]

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The *Anzeiger* (official journal) denies the existence of any correspondence between King WILLIAM and the Pope since the 30th of July last.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Belgian Bishops will soon meet at Mechlin with the clergy and laity to protest against the treatment of the Pope, and consider his situation.

Letter of Cardinal Cullen Denouncing the Occupation of Rome—He Predicts for Victor Emmanuel the Fate of Nebuchadnezzar.

The following appeared in the *Telegram* last evening:

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A letter has been published here, under the signature of Cardinal CULLEN, on the Italian question. In it he violently condemns the recent action of those whom he designates as revolutionists who have dethroned the Pope and taken possession of the Papal States.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, GARIBALDI, MAZZINI, NAPOLEON, and ERNEST RENAN, come in for a large share of ecclesiastical censure.

The Cardinal takes a different view of the policy and acts of the King of Italy than that taken by Cardinal MANNING, and denounces the King of Italy as a downright hypocrite.

At the time when the King of Italy was professing all the true affection of the truest son of the Church, he had ordered his troops to fire upon the Vatican, if necessary, with shell and all the explosive material of modern warfare, well aware that His Holiness the Pope, the Cardinals, and all the members of the Papal household, were residents of the palace.

The Cardinal denounced the selfish aggrandizement and utter negation of all obligations, either religious or otherwise, owed to the Church by the King of Italy, with an eloquence that has produced a most startling effect both upon the Roman Catholic and Protestant population throughout the country.

In language nearly approaching to cursing, he prophesies for VICTOR EMMANUEL the fate of Nebuchadnezzar.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Suppression of an Asiatic Rebellion by Russia—Anxiety at Brest Regarding the St. Laurent—Death of a Member of the French Academy—Acquittal of Prince Karageorgewich.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 8.—The population of the district of Schagrelsiah having rebelled against the Emir, the Russians have subjected the region again to his authority. The Russians were obliged to storm Kniab where the rebels had intrenched themselves. In this encounter the Russians suffered the following losses: One officer killed and eight wounded; eighteen men killed and ten wounded. The rebel loss is not given, but is known to be heavy. At last accounts the country was quiet again.

BREST, Oct. 8.—Considerable anxiety is felt here for the safety of the steamer *St. Laurent*, which was spoken on the 1st inst. with her machinery disabled. [The *St. Laurent* arrived at this port safely on Friday last.—ED.]

TOURS, Oct. 8.—PROSPER MERIMEE, member of the French Academy, died at Cannes yesterday.

PESTH, Oct. 8.—Prince KARAGEORGEWICH has at last been acquitted.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—LIDDELL, the author of the Greek Lexicon, has been inducted as Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

RED RIVER.

The Half-Breeds Still Belligerent—Military Precautions—American Disasters—Outrages at Winnepeg.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 8.—Intelligence has been received from Fort Garry to Sept. 22, via St. Cloud, Minn., Oct. 6. The French half-breeds are mustering about St. Joseph and Pembina, threatening boats as they ascend the Red River. Capt. COOK's company of the Ontario battalion have been sent into camp near Pembina, to protect the Government. Other parties are coming down. Great uneasiness prevails in the settlement. If the French commit any overt act, it is feared that a general disturbance will ensue. Lieut. BUTLER, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, will go to Pembina to ascertain the position of affairs at that place. Advices from Pembina of Sept. 27 state that all is quiet on the frontier. Deserters from the American Army are numerous. O'DONOHUE and party are at Pembina. Winnipeg advices of Sept. 24, via St. Cloud, Minn., Oct. 6, state that LEPINE, Adjutant-General to RIEL, had been shot at Pembina by a man whose wife he had seduced. JAMES ROSS' new house had been burned down, as was supposed, by an incendiary. Col. JARVIS and Capt. HERCHIMER have left for New-York and Canada, respectively.

THE EAST.

A Verdict for $10,000 in a Libel Suit—Pedestrian Feat by George Washington—Capture of a Gloucester Fishing Vessel—Smuggling at Halifax.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The libel suit of W. W. CHENERY against JOHN Z. GOODRICH, tried in the Supreme Judicial Court, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $10,000. The libel was contained in a pamphlet in which the defendant, while Collector of the Port of Boston, charged the plaintiff with cheating the Government by fraudulent alteration of papers in passing goods through the Custom-house. The plaintiff sued for $25,000 damages.... GEO. J. WASHINGTON, a colored pedestrian, at 1 o'clock, this morning, accomplished the feat of walking thirty hours without cessation, upon a plank nine feet long and one foot wide. He appeared fresh at the close.

HALIFAX, Oct. 7.—The war steamer *Plover* has captured and taken to Charlottetown, P. E. I., the fishing schooner *Clara Friend*, of Gloucester, Mass. for fishing within the three-mile limits.... A clever smuggling scheme has been detected here by the Customs officers. Liquors, cigars, and other heavily-taxed goods were shipped, in bond, for Newfoundland, then packed in fish barrels, and brought back to Halifax and entered free, as fish.... The first train passed over the Missiquet bridge, between Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, yesterday.

Attempt to Shoot an Editor at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Oct. 8.—Major W. P. OFFLEY, Deputy Postmaster in this city, while intoxicated this afternoon, went to the editorial room of the *Herald*, locked the door and tried to shoot E. L. SLOANE, one of the editors of the *Herald* for criticising his conduct in that paper. He was arrested.

Review of the Thirty-first Brigade at Buffalo—Gov. Hoffman Serenaded.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The review of the Thirty-first Brigade, National Guard of the State of New-York, by Gov. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, this afternoon, was a most brilliant affair. The review was held at the ball grounds, on the banks of the Niagara River, facing Lake Erie, and was attended by the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth Regiments of National Guard, United States troops, from Fort Porter, a large concourse of citizens and a splendid turn-out of private equipages. Gen. REED was on the grounds, attended by his personal staff and Major-Gen. HOWARD and staff in full uniform. After the review, Gov. HOFFMAN delivered a stirring address to the officers and troops. To-night the Democratic clubs and citizens of all parties serenaded the Governor at the residence of Major-Gen. HOWARD, where the customary speeches were made and festivities kept up until the departure of the Governor on the 11:20 train.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Mining Stocks—Shipments of Treasure—The Midway Island Harbor to be Given Up—Mails to Australia and New-Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 8.—Mining stocks closed this evening at the following quotations: Alpha, $6; Belcher, $9; Bullion $6; Chollar, $59; Confidence, $8; Crown Point, $9; Empire Mill, $6; Gould & Curry, $107; Hale and Norcross, $113; Imperial, $35; Kentuck, $81; Occidental, $6; Ophir, $1; Overman, $8; Savage, $87; Sierra Nevada, $12; Yellow Jacket, $30.... The amount of treasure shipped to New-York overland since the 1st inst. is $641,000, principally in silver bars.... It is stated that the work of making a harbor at Midway Island will be abandoned. The *Saginaw* will soon return here with the workmen and materials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Australia having ignored the San Francisco mail service altogether, and New-Zealand having voted a subsidy not to exceed $200,000 a year, Auckland will be the first port to call at, and Port Chalmers will be the terminus of the line.

FIRES.

More Snow-Sheds of the Pacific Railroad Destroyed—Burning of Buildings at Portland, Me., and Nashua, N. H.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Another fire occurred on the Central Pacific Railroad snow-sheds yesterday at West Cisco. About a quarter of a mile were destroyed. They will be rebuilt immediately.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 8.—A building owned by GRIFFIN REED, and occupied for a grocery and dwelling, was burned late last night. The loss is $8,000; insured.

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 8.—A fire yesterday afternoon destroyed HENRY HOLT's building, occupied by the Globe Printing Works and the Nashua Sad-iron Company. The loss is about $15,000; partially insured.

CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

A School Teacher Stoned to Death by Her Pupils—A Soldier's Widow Kills Her Boy and Commits Suicide—One Cleveland Doctor Shoots Another for Intimacy With His Wife—A Reverend Gentleman Arrested for Forgery.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Miss ETTA E. BARSTON, a school teacher in Canton, Mass., died today from a brutal assault with stones, made upon her on Wednesday last, by four of her scholars, named JAMES COGSWELL, JEREMIAH and DANIEL KEILHER, and JOHN COFFEE, who have been arrested for murder. Miss BARSTON was twenty years old and in poor health.

HAVERHILL, Mass. Oct. 8.—Mrs. CELIA BICKFORD, age thirty-three years, widow of a deceased soldier, and her son CLARENCE, aged ten, residents of this place, were found dead in their bed this morning, with their throats cut. There is great excitement. It was at first supposed they were murdered to obtain a small sum of pension money lately paid to Mrs. BICKFORD, but it was afterward found that Mrs. BICKFORD had committed suicide after killing her son.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 8.—Mr. W. H. JONES, a prominent physician residing on the west side of this city, was shot and instantly killed this morning by Dr. GALLENTINE for the alleged seduction of his wife. GALLENTINE immediately surrendered himself to the Police, and is now under arrest awaiting examination.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—A man known as Rev. JAMES S. GREEN, alias Rev. M. M. CUMISTON, was arrested in Middleville, Conn., yesterday, by Boston detectives, on charges of committing forgeries to the extent of $20,000 in Indiana. He will be taken to that State for trial. The prisoner is said to have been a preacher in a small Methodist church society in Middleville, but recently he has resided in Cambridge, Mass.

Trotting at Nashville, Tenn.—Thunderer Wins a $2,500 Premium.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—The race today was for all horses that had never beaten 2:30 in public, best three in five, in harness, for a premium of $2,500 to the first horse; $1,000 to the second, $500 to the third. Six horses started.

Thunderer	4	2	1	1	1
Newsboy	5	3	4	3	3
Orphan Boy	2	1	3	2	5
Jessie Brown	3	4	2	4	2
Nonsense	dis.				
Embank's bay mare	1	dr.			

Time—2:40¼, 2:43¾, 2:40, 2:43½, 2:46.

The first heat, which was won by EMBANK's b. m. was given to *Jessie Brown*. The winner having previously beaten 2:30 in public, was ruled out. *Thunderer*, the winner of the race, is from Kentucky. The second premium was given to *Jessie Brown*, and the third to *Orphan Boy*.

Narragansett Park Races—Lydia Thompson Wins the 2:33 Trot, and George Wilkes the Stallion Race.

In the race for horses that have never beaten 2:38, today, *Lydia Thompson* won, beating *New Berlin Girl*, *Prince Albert*, *Fanny Fern*, *Fanny*, *St. Elmo*, *Belle of Clyde*, *Lightfoot*, and *Lady Emily*. Six heats were trotted. Time—2:33½, 2:29, 2:35½, 2:33, 2:33½, 2:32.

George Wilkes won the stallion race in three straight heats. *Draco Prince* was distanced in the second heat, and *Rhode Island* was badly beaten in the third; barely saving his distance. Time—2:30, 2:28, 2:27.

First Appearance This Season of Jack Frost—He Slays the Vegetation of Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 8.—The first killing frost of the season occurred last night. Nearly all vegetation except in sheltered places was cut down.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—There was a heavy frost in this vicinity last night.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The first heavy frost of the season was observed this morning.

Republican Ratification Meeting at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Republicans held a ratification meeting to-night at the Skating Rink. Addresses were delivered by Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, LYMAN K. BASS, and L. L. LEWIS.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8.—B. S. LARKIN, a fisherman of Westerly, was drowned in a pond in Charlestown, R. I., this morning, by the upsetting of a boat.... ARCHIBALD SCOTT, a gas-fitter, cut his throat in this city this morning while under the influence of liquor.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8.—There were nine deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

The Latest Railroad Disaster.

A "misplaced switch" was the cause of another accident on the Erie Railway, yesterday morning. The Nyack express train on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, which is now under the management of the Erie Company, was running at full speed between Englewood and Leonia. When the train neared the bridge near the Dye House, the engineer discovered that the switch over which the train was about to run was open. Steam was reversed, and the brakes were applied. The locomotive, tender and three passenger-cars, however, were thrown off, and were piled across the track, all of them being badly damaged. The locomotive was thrown upon its side, and was half buried in the ground. The passengers who filled the train were brought to New-York by a special train.

The floors, seats, doors and windows of the cars were all broken, several of the passengers were hurt, but the accident was unattended with the loss of life. Among the injured were a brakeman, who was thrown through the door of one of the cars; a Mr. WILLIAM KIRBY, who had one of his hips broken, Mr. OSCAR DUKE and others.

SPAIN.

Effect of the Downfall of the French Empire—Condition of the Nation.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has received from M. GARRIDO the following communication on the situation of Spain, as affected by the downfall of the Empire in France:

DISLIKE OF THE BONAPARTES.

A dislike of the BONAPARTES, embittered by the policy of the late Empire, has been a sentiment common to all parties in Spain, exclusively of a few faithful adherents to the lineage of the Ex-Queen, and has been as generally strengthened by the war of France with Prussia and the frivolous pretexts on which it was declared. We have all dreaded the possible triumph of NAPOLEON, and his being tempted, in the intoxication of success, to appropriate to himself the Balearic Isles, and to place on the throne of Spain the son of the dethroned ISABELLA. His defeats and shameful overthrow have in a single day changed the prospects of all parties here.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

Our Republicans have enthusiastically welcomed the new Republic, which is a ground of hope to them. The partisans of "democratic monarchy" are inclining toward the same objects as this party; but the Government, which fears to offend BISMARCK, is preparing to resist the republican revolution which appears imminent. This attitude of Gen. PRIM is due to the precarious circumstances under which the French Republic has sprung up. If that ambitious General thought it were solidly established, no one in Spain doubts that he would have proclaimed a Republic at home.

PRIM'S POSITION.

The situation of the General is as utterly false a one as can exist. The Republicans detest him, and he knows it; the adherents of the Liberal Union not only hate, but despise him; and he knows it. The Progresista majority in the Cortes, which supports him, knows well that it represents a minority in the country, and having no Progresista King in whose name to govern, it opposes all the candidates who have any following, great or small, and in this manner prolongs the interim, by which course alone it can retain its power. The fear of the Republican orators and of a possible breaking up of the majority—because some members want MONTPENSIER to be voted King, and some want reformed institutions to turn this kingless monarchy into a republic—restrains the Government from convoking the Cortes under these critical circumstances. It was agreed on the prorogation of that assembly in June that it should not meet again till the 1st of November, unless any extraordinary contingencies made it necessary; but a special committee of nine members was nominated to convoke it in such a case with the approbation of the President and the Secretaries of Congress. But the majority of this committee consists of friends of the Government, and in the recent deliberations has rejected the proposition of the minority for the immediate convocation of the Cortes. The parliamentary opposition is not, however, disheartened, and proposes to present to the President a petition for the convocation, signed by so many members that he cannot venture to neglect it. It will be understood that different parties will unite in this measure with different hopes and objects.

A CONFLICT IN THE STREETS.

Independently of the contemplated parliamentary struggle, all parties are preparing for a conflict in the streets. They would all prefer a parliamentary victory, but in their uncertainty of obtaining it are reserving another resource to themselves. All are conspiring against one another, and in the Government, ZORILLA and SAGASTA, who are creatures of PRIM, are conspiring, each with his own objects, against the democratic monarchists RIVERO and ECHEGARAY; SERRANO, as head of the Liberal Union, and Regent of the nation, conspires against PRIM, and PRIM against SERRANO. In the ranks of the army and the navy the same opposed tendencies are found as in the Government. If a conflict in the streets should be raised, as seems likely, by the Republicans, each of the parties in the Government would endeavor to take advantage of it in order to get rid of the other; but the probabilities, in the event of the Government's being victorious, would be in favor of SERRANO and the Montpensierists, for the Republicans, who prefer the actual state of things to a monarchy under MONTPENSIER, compose at present the principal strength of PRIM and the Progresistas as opposed to the Unionists under the Regent. Between PRIM and SERRANO the former would be nearly disarmed if the Republicans were routed. This event might, therefore, lead to the triumph of MONTPENSIER and a monarchical reaction. On the other hand, a Republican victory would be followed by the arming of half a million of men, to place themselves at the side of the French Republic. This is what the Republicans maintain at their meetings and in all their journals and manifestoes. What chance of success have they in a conflict? If they raise one in Madrid, it will be because they reckon already on a considerable fraction of the army; besides which, the citizens have many thousands of good muskets, but the end cannot be foreseen. But if they are successful in Madrid, it may be depended upon that all Spain will proclaim the Republic. The municipal councils of most of the important towns in the provinces are Republican; and if the Government has not yet put in force the new laws relative to the provincial deputations and *ayuntamientos* voted by the last Legislature, it is because they feared that the majorities would prove Republican, and not only in the provinces but in Madrid also. The Republicans have hitherto reckoned on gaining power in a constitutional way, and would not have prepared for arms if it had not been for the extraordinary events in France, but at the present moment they are urged to action by their sympathy of race and party, and at the same time by the instinct of self-defense.

ATTITUDE OF PORTUGAL.

Such being the situation of things in Spain, it is thought that Portugal will follow the movement which prevails in that country. The reigning dynasty has lost all its prestige; and the breath of a revolution in Spain would sweep away the BRAGANZAS after the BOURBONS. Not a shot would be fired to rescue them at home; and we do not expect England would waste money or time on their behalf.

The Police Mutual Aid Association.

Sergt. WM. H. LEFFERTS, President of the Police Benevolent Association, has made a quarterly report for the three months ending Oct. 8, 1870. By this it appears that the Association has lost eight members by death during the past quarter. There was collected during that time $10,057. The disbursements were as follows: Left over from last quarter—To Mrs. Roach, widow of David Roach, formerly of the Detective squad, $941 50; to Mrs. Costillo, widow of David Costillo, formerly of the Thirteenth Precinct, New-York, $941 50; to Mrs. Smith, widow of Fletcher P. Smith, formerly of the Ninth Precinct, Brooklyn, $941 50.

For this Quarter—To Mrs. Kator, widow of John D. Kator, formerly of the House of Detention, New-York, $933 50; to the children of Michael Yager, formerly of the Eighteenth Precinct, New-York, $933 50; to Mrs. Smith, widow of Alfred Smith, formerly of the First Precinct, Brooklyn, $897; to Mrs. McElroy, widow of Hugh McElroy, formerly of the Tenth Precinct, $897; to the heirs of Hilaire Guishard, formerly of the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn, (funeral expenses to be deducted,) $897; to Mrs. Cronin, widow of Henry Cronin, formerly of the Thirteenth Precinct, New-York, $891 50; to Mrs. Martin, widow of Wm. P. Martin, formerly of the Fifth Precinct, New-York, $891 50; to the children of John Lynar, formerly of the Thirtieth Precinct, $891 50; total paid, $10,057. The number of members in good standing is 1,753.

Cotton Prospects at the South—The Supply Behind.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 1st inst. says: "The receipts of cotton at this port lag behind those of last year at least 10,000 bales. This, with every prospect of a larger crop than that of last season, is due to various very apparent causes. First, we have the remarkably favorable picking season, which has kept all the disposable labor in the fields. There never was before so early and prolific an opening of the bolls. The fields never appeared so white at these dates. The labor is not equal to the demand for pickers, and the freedmen have not yet recovered from the influences which keep so many in their quarters, while the ripened crop is exposed to loss and destruction from storm and rain. This, now, is the great peril which may reduce greatly the estimates of the general yield. The weather has been unusually dry and hot for a long spell. A sudden storm and severe rain would blow down and destroy a vast amount of this valuable product. There is no time, therefore, for pressing and baling. Everybody to the field! It is a pity that this call is not promptly responded to by all who can pick. Too many able-bodied freedwomen, who have been brought up to this labor, prefer lounging and playing lady about their cabins to turning out in the dew and sun to earn good wages and better health than they can ever have from their idle and slattern habits in quarters. This is the great discount upon our cotton production. The capacity of production is only limited by the amount of labor. The withdrawal of the stout able-bodied women from the fields is a loss of one-third, at least, of the realizable crop."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LONG WHITE SEAM.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

As I came round the harbor buoy,
The lights began to gleam.
No wave the land-locked harbor stirred,
The crags were white as cream;
And I marked my love by candle-light
Sewing her long white seam.
It's aye sewing ashore, my dear,
Watch and steer at sea,
It's reef and furl, and haul the line,
Set sail and think of thee.

I climbed to reach her cottage door;
O sweetly my love sings;
Like a shaft of light her voice breaks forth,
My soul to meet it springs,
As the shining water leaped of old
When stirred by angel wings.
Aye longing to list anew,
Awake and in my dream,
But never a song she sang like this,
Sewing her long white seam.

Fair fall the lights, the harbor lights,
That brought me in to thee,
And peace drop down on that low roof,
For the sight that I did see,
And the voice, my dear, that rang so clear,
All for the love of me.
For O, for O, with brows bent low,
By the flickering candle's gleam,
Her wedding gown it was she wrought,
Sewing the long white seam.

—*Good Words.*

MR. SHED'S COURTSHIP.

He was known as a bit of a philosopher up and down the Sacramento long before our floods; when navigation was lively there with sloops, schooners, and almost anything capable of freighting "up from 'Frisco." But sailing the main seemed not altogether the final occupation of such a philosopher as Mr. Caleb Sheds. It was good for its opportunities to dash out the evidences of his mental superiority over his ship-mates—the same being a heavy lumberman from Maine, who owned and commanded the schooner *Red Rover*, and the young, but inactive half-Mexican, who smiled at Caleb's infrequent jokes, and listened a good deal when Caleb orated, and the "boss" of the schooner slept; yet for frequent opportunities for observing human nature in various forms, Caleb had come recently to thinking it not equal to his requirements. A week on the river from port to port, under a very warm sun, often went by without a chat with any other than his fellow-seamen. Good wages, with rare occasions for paying them out, he had learned were good, but his resolve to stay by and keep his coin had finally to succumb to his taste for social life. That, too, made him renounce his rigid economy, and give up his dream of an early period for "aristocracy airs."

"Gen'l'men," said he, finally, "you won't see Caleb here after five minutes from this, 'cause this 'ere is Saturday night, and that there wag'n 'cross this 'levy' is going toward King's in the mornin', and this sailor-boy ain't never goin' to be known as a river-shad any more. Don Hosey, stick to the 'boss,' and don't you never forgit the lessons o' moral'ty you might ha' got from my observations, if you'd only knowd enough to understan' and do somethin' 'sides grin all the time when I was sayin' my seriousest things; and, boss, you won't be short 'o hands long, you know, tho' may be you'll never hev a pusson who could learn how to splice an end and recite instruction to the audience at the same time as I've done, ye know. Well, I al'ays carry luck with me, boss, but I don't take it away every time, you bet."

The "boss," who was as quiet in his nature as the whilom sailor was given to talking, nodded "farewell" as that lithe person swung up on the river-bank. And he half smiled as he said, sometime afterward, to Caleb's successor at the helm, "If that Caleb would work as regular as he'd eat, and as long as he would talk about things he didn't know everything about, he'll be skipper of this or some other craft before the month was fairly half over." And the *Red Rover* caught a pleasant breeze from the west, and glided down the river into the bay at its mouth, leaving its former mate out of sight and speech, and almost out of memory.

When the regular stage started out in the chill morning air, with three passengers inside and one on the box with the driver, the casual observer would have recognized at a considerable distance the thick majesty of Mr. Sheds. That gentleman had determined upon an advance toward the interior. "That," he thought, "'ll get me clear of this 'ere port, and when I've let slip my cable there, I can jest drop my lead and find out if there's pleasant soundins there in them parts."

Mr. Sheds being a stranger, was not at first communicative. But he was not companionless. His pipe was there—that great consoler of else disconsolate man, that fills the void in one's life which the weak and incapable wit of man could not otherwise do. He lit his pipe. His wit was freer, and his sympathies soon wider. They carried him gradually into acquaintance with the driver. He advanced, and, naturally enough, soon began a running conversation with that person. Their talk was various, but continuous. It touched the aspect of the country, the climate of "these parts," and so forth. Further on, an approach was made to more personal topics, having reference to the individual tendencies and experiences of the speakers. Their lives had been quite different, and the experience of his new acquaintance interested Mr. Sheds especially, since he had wearied of his old occupation, and had determined to throw up the old hand and shuffle for a new deal.

"I ben Mate with that old Aroostook lumber skipper goin' on nigh twenty months. He done all the quiet, and I done most all the talkin'. That suited 's far's it went, but it didn't go far enough."

"You talks pretty smart, stranger, strikes me; 'n' if talkin's what he hired you for, seems to me he must ha' been mighty hard to suit if he wa'n't satisfied."

"Well, may be 's how it wa'n't down in the papers that I was to talk for my wages, but he never told me he had too much. Them fellows that don't talk much, they likes to get instruction, you know."

"Had pretty good wages?"

"Took in my reg'lar hard forty every trip; but society's a necessary part of my bein', and driftin' on the Sacramenter's well enough for a Maine log, but not suited to my nat'ral tastes."

"Ever try steerin' on dry land?"

"How?"

"Ever hold the helm abowe?" with a lifting of the ribbons and a gesticular crackle of his whip.

"Sorter, but no great. I wa'n's no great with them things," and he pointed to the reins. "'Pears like I'd hev to turn roun' backward, so's to hev the steerin' gear behind me."

"Well, p'r'aps," said his companion, venturesomely, "p'r'aps you'd like to tackle up 'Jane' and 'Mary' on behind;" and as if to dull the edge of his jest, he snapped his whip at the leaders, and spoke gently to his favorite off-mare.

The last speaker was Mr. Samuel Trim, for short called "Sime," at present the trusted chief engineer of the Pioneer Line of coaches from Sacramento to King's Flat.

You could tell when Caleb was turning any matter seriously in his mind. He was silent. You could see his tongue rolling in his cheeks, seemingly dislodging and relocating some consolatory morsel. He would turn his head sideways and scowl to the extent of two well-defined perpendicular lines in the centre of his forehead. Not to conceal anything, it would not be safe to say that he did not expectorate at comparatively frequent intervals. He did somewhat of each of these on that day. The ride was long, involving two changes of animals, a change of climate, from cool morning to very warm noon, and a change of relations between himself and Mr. Trim, from being utter strangers to a consciousness of sympathetic tastes at least. Caleb's journey was begun with no special plan, other than "to get clean out of Sacramenter." When the horses dashed up to "Phil's" at the end of the ride, he had conceived another possible plan of life. He might possibly be going to be a stage-driver. Travel had been increasing of late "from here up to Jones' Bar, and the 'old man' who owns the line is goin' to put on some coaches in that direction," as Sime had remarked.

With such a prospect, Caleb had naturally modified the opinion previously suggested as to his ability to guide a team. His hope of occupation was based upon the supposed influence which the said Sime, being and old and favored employe, had upon the "old man."

But a short time thereafter, and the new road of Jones' Bar proved a success. The new line, which commenced running in the middle of July, had proven so profitable by the last of October that it seemed worth expending more to insure a good road for the rainy season, near at hand, which made stage-riding over an unballasted road an unpleasant piece of business. There was one change of horses at Green Cañon, a little more than half the way, and after really the unpleasantest part of the road; but the fine prospect up through the gorge at the place, the charming location of the station at the foot of Taft's Hill, and the deep verdure of the evergreens that climbed up its side, gave a sense of relief to the dust-covered travelers. Not that these natural objects were much commented on at first. But it has been remarked many a time, that after an opportunity had been afforded passengers to uncoil their limbs, and wash away the memory of the tedious ride with whatever wash was available at "Simpkins' Exchange"—the station for changing horses, and cigars were lighted, and everybody was aboard once more, and Simpkins had "hoped gentlemen 'd drop in again," and the driver had nodded, without speaking, to Simpkins, as he always did before starting, some one would be sure to pay Nature a compliment, even though it was in rather scant phrase.

"Kind o' sniffey spot, this 'ere, for old Simpkins, eh, Bill?" To which the gentleman addressed, not being so much a dealer of phrases as of other things, would suggest "that's well enough for Simpy, I s'pose; but I don't think the dust around here'll assay any particular amount anyhow"—which might involve a humorous allusion to the deposit of free soil on his garments, with some hint of the somewhat limited patronage of the "Exchange."

The rest of the way with a fresh team, though a less level road, was quickly and pleasantly traveled, and at supper time a coach-load of hungry men, with an occasional spice of femininity or youth, was unloaded, eager to accept the utmost hospitality of mine host of the "City Hotel," at Jones' Bar.

Herr Berthold Kragen kept the City Hotel. Frau Martha Kragen cooked for the boarders. Fraulein Maria Theresa Kragen did what limited "waiting" the guests required at table, and received whatever metallic compliments might be paid to her beauty by the occasional transient admirer of that virtuous damsel. Hans, the "stupid Dutchman," as he was thought to be, "tended bar" a good deal, and was hostler and attendant, and did "chores" round the place generally. This was the entire establishment and retinue.

Caleb was accustomed to a variety of life. He had seen its phases of fair and stormy weather, as a Forty-niner in the Diggings, as woodman on the Santa Cruz Mountains, as chief mate on the Sacramento; and he was now not easily discomposed by any change of circumstances. Individuals became uniformly objects of indifference; and after he was fairly settled into his place, as driver of the Pioneer line, it would have been hard to tell where he had found life yielding the most content.

He lived most of the time on the stage-box—arriving at either end of the route at dusk, in a condition ready for rest, and was off at early morning.

After a considerable experience with this mode of life, by the merest accident, Mr. Sheds was struck with an idea; and it might never have occurred to him, but that for some reason the stage was not to start one morning till an hour later than usual. He awoke the same as ever, but instead of striking a light at once to help the lagging dawn, he simply turned over—not to sleep, however, for it was after two bells. So he ran naturally to thinking. In his "lookout in the fore-rigging," as in memory of his marine experience he denominated his front-attic room, he had nothing particularly noticeable. He could not have told whether there was anything therein other than the bed he lay on. He never went to it till his weariness compelled him, and he left its unattractive barrenness as soon as morning. But here was Mr. Sheds awake and motionless at the City Hotel. He opened his eyes wide and then shut them up again, but they opened again at once, as if sleep had lost its power upon their lids. He had begun to think of something. He looked up to the ceiling. He bolstered his head and looked around. He suddenly noticed that his table had a neat, white cloth. He perceived a book or two lying on it. If you had seen Mr. Sheds at that moment, you would have noticed a momentary change in his countenance. His eyebrows were slightly elevated and his lips a little projected. Plainly enough, there was going on some kind of mental process. After a short time, he raised himself on one elbow and rested. It was clear that a new idea was operating, and he was being impelled along its current, just as his old craft on the Sacramento might have been touched in the stern by a passing steamer, even accidentally, and sent drifting up against the banks of a river, or into an unexpectedly pleasant haven for the night.

When Caleb began to speak, it was only a kind of mutter to himself.

"May be so, yes; may be so." Then he stopped indecisively, and gazed at nothing out of the window. Then his lips moved once more, and he was conversing with Mr. Sheds himself, and only said aloud, "Perhaps, now, I don't know. Well, I wonder!" and then he half smiled somewhat sillily, and as he did so, said aloud, "Sho!" and started at a rapid gait, as if he were somehow being betrayed.

For four months Caleb had driven a coach. Passengers had found him entertaining at times, and seldom the opposite. Herr Kragen liked him, partly because of a facility in understanding the somewhat jagged English which was the best at his command. The Dame liked him for his blunt kindness, and perhaps the more because of a certain shyness which he never quite got rid of in female society. The Fraulien Maria Theresa had always a 'good-morning' for him, though she saw him but little. Hans was doubtful whether or not he was altogether the right kind of person to have at the house three times a week, though this was a late thought of his. Singular enough, however, it was an idea the value of which seemed to increase. There was no apparent reason for it at first. But with Hans, there was one thing always in view, and all other considerations were of little account to him. He held within his square, Dutch bosom a secret hope, which had been growing in strength for the seven years during which he had been the right-hand man of Herr Kragen, since they came together from Fatherland to live in this distant spot.

"Soom day, Maria shall pe mine vife, eh, Herr Kragen?" And the old landlord, who had always had a kind of paternal feeling for the young Hans, would look half sternly at him, and shake his head a good many times, and say, between the whiffs from his pipe, "Hans, you petter go avay mit you, and harness up de shtage for Caleb. He pe down now right avay." And then he would turn, as if he had heard no allusion to possible matrimony, and place himself behind the little bar in one corner of the large front room, ready to meet the demands of the not infrequent customers.

Caleb came to his breakfast that morning as usual, with his top-coat buttoned up, his thick gloves sticking out of one pocket, a pipe-stem from the other. He ate with somewhat more deliberation than usual; he talked not so much, and his appetite seemed more speedily satisfied than at other times.

The Fraulein was joyous as a lark, and was here and there, at his side and at others' side in turn. Nobody could have told from looking at his countenance what was going on within the mind and heart of Mr. Sheds. In a moment he was on the box and had driven around to the front entrance, ready for passengers. Before they were all aboard there was a pipe, already filled, that wanted a little fire to complete the perfectly satisfactory state for a pipe to be in on a morning like that. Caleb Sheds needn't have taken the trouble to go to his apartment "just for something," as he said, for he knew well he went just for nothing—that is, nothing to speak of. And when he was returning, it would be useless to say that he had not expected to meet a young person, whom, by reason of his early training, he always called Ma-ri-ah, for that was the reason he stood in that narrow passage-way, scratching lucifers and letting them go out, as if somehow he could get no light in his pipe. And then, when he knew every body outside was waiting for him, and that young, blue-eyed person came along humming an old German air, he stood there quite stupidly, and scratched another match, and held out his pipe, and brought the flame near it, and hesitated, and was just going to say, "Ma-ri-ah, I—I—" but so only drew at his pipe, and held the fire too far away; and then, without saying another word, walked to the door, leaped to the box, and was on his way at an unaccountably swift speed toward Simpkins' Exchange. And the fair Maria Theresa, without knowing why, half smiled to herself, and then found herself half blushing, and standing there saying nothing at all and scarcely even heeding Hans, who came near just then with a superfluous and oft-repeated question concerning domestic economy.

The driver on the coach was not as fluent that day as usual. For some not apparent reason he handled his whip in a nervous manner, clipping off the tops of the flowers as he reached them on the road-side, and for many a mile holding in his mouth a pipe well filled, but emitting no smoke. Interrogatories met only abrupt, monosyllabic replies, and the casual speaker soon settled into a state quite as speechless and silent as the person spoken to. When the stage stopped at the Exchange, Mr. Sheds, who was not given to much patronage of the chief article for sale at that somewhat solitary spot, walked up to the counter, and took "somethin' straight," and a good deal of it. The face of this gentleman gave no hint whether joy or grief reigned most in his bosom, or whether either were struggling for the throne.

It is well known that Sime, whom Caleb met always on the return-trips at King's Flat, was not of a domestic, nor of a suspicious nature. He did not go into female society when he could avoid it, and in that part of the country it was not difficult to avoid. He was not married, and he did not suspect others of being so; and they generally were not. Consequently, Caleb's initiative state of comparative quiet did not hint to Sime of anything in particular. The fact that his friend paid a trifle more attention to his personal appearance was not heeded. In the course of a few weeks, if Sime had been some other, he might have noticed, however, without remark, perhaps, that Caleb, who had habitually no "traps" of his own, now had occasionally a parcel or two to take back to Jones' Bar. But Sime didn't notice and held his friend in as high esteem as ever. The regular reception of certain compensation at the end of the week with the "privileges of the bar" at both ends of the route, and the occasional entertainment which a game of chance afforded, were, in his opinion, about all that was essential to a man's content. This was partially the secret of his lack of understanding any further ambition in any one else. Caleb had these, he knew, and so there was in his mind no query as to that person's happiness. Meanwhile Mr. Sheds was shrewd enough not to startle Sime's friendship too suddenly. But the more he went on meeting him every other day, and thinking a good deal upon a subject which he was conscious Sime was not thinking of, the more he thought that may be he, himself, might be rash and wrong. Would Sime advise him? Then he smoked with great violence and soon answered the query to his own satisfaction. Sime was his "sort o' pardner" at this end, but at the other end he felt that he was not the person whom he was considered to be by Sime. About where the metamorphosis commenced he did not inquire. It was a pretty long drive, but he found himself always ready to start.

It is one of the sad things of this world that we have to know, that the female heart, wherever found, is burdened with deceit and cruelty. Making believe it is not what it is, it is not content with its own bounteous wealth, but seeks and gains dominion over the susceptible heart of man. The sweetness of femininity conquering many hearts, feeds them all for a season upon hope, which fills the desire at first, but finally, to all but one, proves to be no more than as the husks that do not nourish. Verily this is a vanity that glows in the dark eyes of the city and the soft, blue eyes of the mountains alike.

Herr Kragen had brought up his child, Maria Theresa, in the way of truth. If she had been another, he might have guessed something against her fair dealing, but he was only half in earnest when he said, one day, to his offspring: "Maria, vat you do mit our Caleb, eh? He go around here more shy-like dan ever. Mine leetle girl, you remembers all de time dat nex' veek you be Hans' vife, eh?" and the young person addressed smiled through her blue eyes, and half curtsied to her father, and ran out of the room without saying a word. And Herr Kragen didn't half remember what he had spoken to her, but whiffed at his pipe, and shook his head; and when he, in a few moments, found Hans by himself in the barroom, that person heard him saying, as if to himself, "Vell, vell! she certainly is a leetle vitch!"

Mr. Sheds was a man of modesty. His encounter with the family of Herr Kragen was the first meeting, for many years, on anything like a familiar basis, with, as he himself casually remarked, "the sex that cheers, but not inebriates." It was hard, at first, for him to face the dame and her daughter, but experience made it quite easy to chat with some gayety, and to be undisturbed; then it began to be hard again.

The appurtenant awkwardness of new love is not characteristic of youth alone. Caleb was over thirty, and he could not artfully begin the course which proverbially never runs smooth, and move on by regular advances to the profoundest depths. His condition, with reference to the young person called Maria Theresa, was recognized by his consciousness very much as lightning from the circumambient darkness. It came suddenly, but unmistakably.

Caleb bore that consciousness as a new burden not adjusted to his shoulders. He tottered, and looked, and felt awkward. His heart seemed to be crowding everything up into his chest and throat; and if Maria didn't touch him somehow with her soft hands, he feared the issue. As others have been, Caleb was blind, else he might have derived some advantage from his ordinary eye-sight. But he heeded nothing, not even Hans, who waited daily, curiously but silently, the hour for the coach to start. Mr. Sheds had not made, in direct phrase, any proposal to the young woman of the consummation which he devoutly wished. But in solitude he could have been caught slyly winking at himself, while all the time his heart was beating tumultuous prophecies of a very sweet future. Moreover, the driver, who was taciturn and brief in the month of September, seemed not the same as the joyous and talkative one of the later Autumn. It was indeed the same, but in a different stage of development.

And it is a fact that the Fraulein had of late seemed gracious to an extraordinary degree. From the uncertain state in which she had formerly seemed to hesitate in her reception of daily compliments from the gentlemen who were guests at her father's hostlery, including Caleb, she had recently seemed to have taken on the bloom of maturity, with a reassurance of personal dignity, in spite of the newly-made attempts at gallantry of the sojourners of that region, and had somewhat more the air of one having somewhere a hope worth resting upon. This, of course, did not escape the confident gaze of Mr. Sheds, who, viewing her from his stand-point, put on it a very reasonable interpretation.

Caleb's confidence in his friend Trim had not yet extended to placing in his keeping any secret on which rested his personal happiness. But he began to feel that he might do so. He thought of many pleasant things on the way down to Simpkins'. He thought the same things over again after he left Simpkins'. He had never been more entertaining to passengers, nor answered the thousand inquiries, asked anew every day, with more fullness. His face was aglow, his pipe was filled and refilled. His whip snapped intelligently, and the horses, somehow partaking of his joyousness, whisked over the road with fleeter feet than ever, and brought the stage in full half an hour ahead of any previous trip. Trim had already arrived from Sacramento. The brightness of the sky, and of the Fates, seemed to invite Caleb to tell his secret to his friend.

"Sime," said he, as they leaned away from Phil's bar, "noticed anythin' special, lately?"

"Can't say it," replied Trim; "round the Flat here, or is it up to Sacramenter?"

"No, Sime; it's right here; 's near's I to you."

"Don't see but you're as rusty as the fust day we rid together."

But Trim's view was finite. He never inquired along the lines of men's faces for answers of any kind. He devoted his care mostly to himself, and so his curiosity was somewhat excited when his friend spoke again.

"Sime, I'm tired o' bein' nothin' but a one-horse team."

"Eh?"

"I've been goin' on alone a heap o' years for no account."

"Well," replied Trim, "I never heerd you hain't got along spry enough."

"Sime," said Caleb, hesitatingly, "you don't know me as I am inside here. I've ben a good deal uneasy," and he took out his pipe, and fumbled for his remnant of tobacco, "jest about bein' as much of a man as my father was."

"Your dad a very superior person, Sheds?"

"That ain't neither here nor there; but it's reck'nd respectable, Sime, an' I'm jest losin' out these bachelor days o' mine."

Mr. Trim heard his friend, and felt that remonstrance from him would not be in place. While he was silent for the space of a minute, and stopped to pick up a chip to whittle, a good many queer queries ran through his mind: "Was Sheds a spoon, and he not know it before?—had he been losing more 'pieces' at his evening's entertainment than he had gained, and did he feel a necessity of being put under bonds?—was there any obligation cloaked under this seeming phase of personal choice, impelling him to a deed which attained to the rank of rashness?—wasn't it queer that Caleb should be thinking of such a thing?—and a good deal more queer if he should do it?" And then he began to think aloud: "Wonder how the deuse you held your team in hand so well as to drive up to the gal, in the fust place! I s'pose it's a gal, eh, Shed?"

"You'd never ask that agin, of you was to see her. I ain't drawn a taut sheet, and run into harbor close-hauled, with the wind right square in my eyes, many's the time, for nothin', without knowin' whether I can board a craft in her place. Fact is, I hain't yet hailed her, but there she is, jest ridin' at her anchor, and I know jest what answer'll come back, when I do speak her."

"Know her well?"

"No mistake."

"Hain't brought it square out that you want her to marry you?"

"Well, Sime, I know how the wind blows when I see her pennant a-flyin'."

"Now, Sheds, are you sure she's gentle and kind in single harness?"

"Sails along without nary a gibe."

"And makes a good match, and hain't been mated with no other?"

"Well, Sime, I reckon I've ben havin' my eyes out to wind'ard and leeward. There ain't a breaker ahead."

Mr. Trim had finished his whittling, and the last shaving had fallen to the ground. He stood on one foot, and drew the broad blade of his knife backward and forward on the other boot; then looked at the edge, and drew his thumb obliquely across it, and turned it over, and shut it; and as it snapped to with a click, he turned to his friend and said:

"Sheds, when you wants a thing you jest goes for it, and you gets it sometimes. I don't know nothin' about this 'ere craft that you are goin' for now, but such-like are sing'lar objects. You can't bet on 'em, Caleb, unless you know 'em like you do your mother."

Caleb and his friend Sime did not meet at the hotel at Phil's after that conversation. On Trim's return-trip from Sacramento, the second day after it, not finding his friend, as usual, about the old spots, he had curiosity enough to look over the premises a little. The stage was in from Jones' Bar, and the horses feeding; and though they looked somewhat as if they would like to tell how they had been unmercifully hurried in from Simpkins', they didn't give a hint of where their driver was. Indeed, he had not been seen since he first arrived. Trim smoked his evening pipe without the companionship of his friend; and Caleb's non-appearance was not comprehended. Jake, a famous horseman about the Flat, came around, and said he had been asked by Caleb to "take the lines for the next trip, if he wasn't there as usual." Caleb wasn't there, and Jake took the lines.

More than two years were gone since Caleb disappeared, and Trim, who had been pretty regular on the route, took a respite long enough to run down to the Bay, with a suggestion to bring with him certain goods and merchandise on his return, for the "old man," and sundry other commissions, large and small, to be filled for several of the enterprising merchants of King's Flat. He kept in hand a complete inventory of articles, and these, one and all, he had sent down to the schooner *Mira Helen*, a bright-looking vessel of 125 tons, plying for lower freights than the steamers between San Francisco and what is now the capital of the State. Sundry sacks of flour, many casks of whisky, some boxes of staple dry goods, and a few plows, hinted the different parties in King's Flat who placed some confidence in him. Besides giving to the vessel his considerable freight list, he decided that, though the trip in a schooner might not be so speedy, yet an early arrival up river would compel his awaiting his consignments. "Well, Captain, I'll go with you, too, I guess, if you jest as lives," was the conclusion of his deliberation, as he turned from the Master of the schooner; "and I'll be down again by noon"—the hour for starting.

Mr. Trim was there on time. He thoroughly enjoyed, in his own way, the sail up the bay, and through the straits, and into the other bay, and up the river; and when the *Mira Helen* reached Rio Vista, where she was to cast a line ashore for the night, Trim found considerable entertainment in conversing with a party who was acting as Mate of that little craft. The officer saw that everything was right, and noted that it was six bells; but, before taking his "watch below," he took from his pea-jacket a clay bowl, and cut a few pieces from a square bit of hard-looking tobacco.

"The worst luck I ever did have, that was," said he, "for she jest run off with bait, hook, and sinker. I'd a ben droppin' all sorts of coaxing bait there—a gingham dress, pootiest thing I ever seen, and lots o' neat fixins. Took 'em for friendship's sake, you know, she said; and pretty soon, while I wasn't there, and that square Dutchman was off duty till the stage came in, a justice o' the peace did the business, and things went on jest as if there was no sech person as *Caleb Sheds*."

"Danced rough, Caleb; but may be you struck a better lead since, and perhaps now you're drivin' a double team."

"No, Sime," said Caleb, seriously; "I was married long 'fore I seen the 'old man' at the Flat, or the young Mariah at Jones' Bar. But I wa'n't contented—married, Sime, to this 'ere water craft, which was the *Red Rover* in her youth, but is got a new dress o' paint, and is now the *Mira Helen*, after the Captain's daughter, not yet married, but waitin' in the State o' Maine for somethin'. You see, Sime, I couldn't stop an' tell you when I come down that night, and so I footed it down the road, and hid behind the big trees as you came over the hill beyond Beaser's, and come to Sacramenter by myself. It's true, Sime, it's true," as he knocked the ashes from his bowl, "what you said about 'em; but specially, Sime, when there's another feller aroun' and you hain't."—*Overland Monthly.*

CALLING CRABS.—The difficulty was, of course, to get the canoe out of the creek up the steep mud-bank. To that end, she was turned on her side, with me on board. I could just manage, by jamming my luggage under my knees, and myself against the two gunwales, to keep in, holding on chiefly by my heels and the back of my neck. But it befell that in the very agony of the steepest slope, when the negroes—who worked like really good fellows—were nigh waist-deep in mud, my eye fell, for the first time in my life, on a party of calling crabs, who had been down to the water to fish, and were now scuttling up to their burrows among the mangrove roots; and at the sight of the pairs of long-stalked eyes, standing upright like a pair of opera-glasses, and the long single arms which each brandished, with frightful menaces, as if infuriated Nelsons, I burst into such a fit of laughter that I nearly fell out into the mud. The negroes thought for the instant that the "buccra parson" was gone mad; but when I pointed with my head (I dare not move a finger) to the crabs, off they went in a true negro guffaw, which, when once begun, goes on and on, like thunder echoing round the mountains; and can no more stop itself than a blackcap's song. So all the way across the mud the jolly fellows, working meanwhile like horses, laughed for the mere pleasure of laughing; and when we got to the boat, the negro in charge of her saw us laughing, and laughed too for company, without waiting to hear the joke; and as two of them took the canoe home, we could hear them laughing still in the distance, till the lonely, loathsome place rang again. And I plead guilty to having given the men, as payment not only for their work but for their jollity, just twice what they asked, which, after all, was very little.

But what, you will ask, are calling crabs? I could tell you better by a drawing than by words; but, as I have not one at hand, I must ask you to conceive a moderate-sized crab, the front of whose carapace is very broad, and almost straight, with a channel along it, in which lie, right and left, his two eyes, each on a footstalk half as long as the breadth of his body, so that the crab, when at rest, carries his eyes as epaulets, and peeps out at the joint of each shoulder; but when business is to be done, the eye-stalks jump bolt upright, and side by side, like a pair of little light-houses, and survey the field of battle in a fashion utterly ridiculous. But, as if he were not ridiculous enough ever since, he is (as Mr. Wood well puts it) like a small man, gifted with one arm of Hercules, and another of Tom Thumb. One of his claw arms, generally the left, has dwindled to a mere nothing, and is not seen, while along the whole front of his shell lies folded one mighty right arm, on which he trusts, and with that arm, when danger appears, he beckons the enemy to come on, with such wild defiance that he has gained therefrom the name of Gelasimus Vocans—"The Calling Laughable;" and it were well if all scientific names were as well fitted. He is (as might be guessed) a shrewd fighter, and uses (they say) the true old "Bristol guard" in boxing, holding his long arm across his body, and fencing and biting therewith swiftly and sharply enough. Moreover, he is a respectable animal, and has a wife, and takes care of her; and to see him in his glory (they say) you should see him sitting in the mouth of his burrow, his spouse packed safe behind him inside, while he beckons and brandishes, proclaiming to all passers-by the treasure which he protects, while he defies them to touch her.—*Good Words.*

ADVICE TO MEN IN SMALL AUTHORITY.—Before quitting the subject of traveling, I cannot help making a remark which has often occurred to me, but which, however, has regard, not so much to the travelers as to those they travel among. It concerns all those who preside over coach-offices, diligence-offices, Post-offices and Custom-houses. What fine opportunity such people have, it seems to me, to manifest a Christian temper! It is tiresome to you, oh Post-master, to be asked all manner of questions, of which you cannot see the drift, or which you think you have answered in your first reply. But the poor inquirer is far from home; he has but a dim understanding of your language, still dimmer of your customs. His little daughter is ill at home, perhaps; he wants to be assured by hearing again what you said, even if he thought he understood the meaning at first; and you should be good-natured and voluminous in your replies. Besides, you must bethink yourself, that what is so simple to you as your daily transactions, may nevertheless be somewhat complicated and hard to understand, especially to a foreign mind. You might, I think, carry in your mind an imaginary affiche, which you should see before you on the wall which fronts you as you address your applicants: "Advice to men in small authority." It is a great privilege to have an opportunity many times in a day, in the course of your business, to do a real kindness which is not to be paid for. Graciousness of demeanor is a large part of the duty of any official person who comes in contact with the world. Where a man's business is, there is the ground for his religion to manifest itself.—*Companion of my Solitude.*

A CITY IN WAR TIME.—Perhaps the most impressive sight I witnessed in Richmond was the service at St. Paul's Church on the first Sunday after my arrival in the Confederate capital. Here, again, I noticed the preponderance of mourners among the women, and as they passed up the aisle in their deep weeds, it seemed more like the meeting of one vast family for a funeral, than that of an ordinary Sunday congregation. There was a hushed solemnity in the movements of all—a dead quiet that denoted the crushed feelings of those who came to pray. The earnestness of the devotion was unmistakable, and when the clergyman read from the Litany the prayer:

"From lightning and tempest; from plague, pestilence and famine; from battle and murder, and from sudden death," all present responded, and in one fervent and solemn chorus came the entreaty:

"Good Lord deliver us!"

The sermon, as might have been expected, was inspired by the condition of war in which the struggling nation was plunged, and the minister impressively called upon his hearers to prepare themselves by repentance and contrition. He alluded in feeling terms to those who had so lately fallen at the very gates, as it were, of the city, and as he swept his glance over those beneath him, as if referring to the craped throng around, he spoke of the murky wings of the angel of death that had cast their deep shadow of grief over the length and breadth of the land. Then half-suppressed and choking sobs burst forth, and heads were bent downwards to hide emotion.

I have never seen, and hope I shall never see again, such a picture of woe as that service presented. The body of the church was black and gloomy with mourning, relieved but slightly by the gray uniforms of the military, the dark bonnets of the women contrasted strangely with the bandaged heads of the men, whose pale and wan features had so lately rested on the pillows of the hospital couch. Then there was the attentive care of young girls, seeking out in the book of prayer the places in the service for the soldier whose maimed arm lay suspended across his chest; and then, again, were the spaces left among the standing throng, showing where some poor fellow with wounded or amputated leg was compelled to keep his seat. And in the solemn pauses of prayer might be heard the dull reverberation of distant cannon, the fleeting sounds of the terrible storm that had left havoc and destruction around and about the city. It had but passed for a brief period, leaving desolation in its track. The thunder-cloud of war was soon again to burst over the doomed capital.—*All the Year Round.*

NEAR-SIGHTED PEOPLE.—The stony stare, the lack-lustre eye—which seems somehow never in focus with the eye that looks into it, and suggests the soulless gaze of a photograph, especially where the sitter is blue-eyed—are not these well known to all people of normal if not exceptionally long vision who associate much with short-sighted folks? People of long sight are for ever taking offense, or being chilled in their friendship, because their distant salute is not returned by the unweening semi-blind over the way. You make an acquaintance, say, at dinner, get on famously together, swear eternal friendship, and next day your new friend gives you a deliberate go-by in the street, or stares you in the face across the drawing-room at your club, without a sign of recognition. Who can well help feeling, under that fixed and glassy gaze, the kindliness of his nature rapidly turn to ice? Who has not felt, at a dinner-party even, the numbing, freezing influence where a single gorgon or spectre, if not more, sits, so to say, statue-like, the soul to all appearance drawn into itself, dull to the nervous efforts of host or hostess, turning away just as you think you have caught a look to open conversation withal? The very lover "sighing his soul into his lady's face" fails, with all his conscious glow of rapture and all his beseeching looks, to kindle one glance of intelligence, or to catch one responsive or sympathetic sign. He feels himself gradually, but almost inevitably, turned to stone. But if short-sighted people are a source of perpetual misery and depression to others, who can express half the suffering or privation to which they are themselves a prey? The aids of science are of course, it will be said, at hand to mitigate much of what nature has so cruelly inflicted upon them. But there must have been myopes in ages when lenses were unknown, nor is it at any time in the power of science or art to provide a full equivalent for what is lost by the naturally dim-sighted. We would not dwell over much upon the amount of charm they must lose in nature or every-day life. Nature has manifold compensations, and much that they lose may be made up by much that they are spared. The softened and misty beauty which the landscape presents to near sight, reflected as it is in the art of Turner, is not perhaps inferior to the crisp outline and clear definition of form which nature assumes upon the canvas of the eagle-eyed Preraphaelite. Short-sight involves untold nervous suffering. It has its correlatives in diffidence of gait and hesitancy of address. There is a painful sense of awkwardness in entering a room where ten to one you walk up to anybody rather than the right person. And there is an unfair strain upon the memory as you come in the street upon keen-sighted friends who have minutes before them to call to mind who and what you are, and who burst upon you without your having a second to think of their names and all about them. Such, moreover, is the close correlation between all organ and function that the very talk will be found to have a defective quality due in a measure to shortness of sight. Speech is largely founded upon mere imitation, the action of the lips being formed by following the motions which the eye beholds in others. From vague and indistinct perception of such motions there grows a tendency to slipping the speech, to muffled, ill-formed, or mumbling sounds. For the public speaker the eye, it is well known, is an organ of scarcely less usage than the tongue. With it he holds the audience in his grasp. Unless he can make out singly the very eye-balls before him, many an orator has declared his whole art seems to him useless. For merely catching the voice, and adapting it to the room or space, the estimate of sight is of high importance. And for chaining or entrancing even a single listener, who does not call to mind the spell which the Ancient Mariner was able to throw into his "glittering eye."—*Saturday Review.*

THE LITERATURE OF THE SOUTH.

In noticing *The Memories of Fifty Years*, a book recently published here and in London, giving "brief biographical notices of distinguished Americans and anecdotes of remarkable men, interspersed with scenes and incidents occurring during a long life of observation, chiefly spent in the South-west," the *London Saturday Review* gives its opinions of the literature of the South. We quote without comment:

"The Southern States at no time contributed very largely to the national literature of America. Their scattered population, their rural habits of life, and something perhaps in the character of the people, did not favor that facile and abundant production of ephemeral writing which is almost as characteristic of the North as of the most literary countries of the Old World. The Southern journals were comparatively few in number, had a somewhat limited circulation, and were published almost exclusively in a few chief centres of social and political activity. Outside of the periodical Press there could hardly be said to exist a literary class—a body of writers by profession—in the South. But, perhaps for this very reason, the small number of works that were published at Charleston, New-Orleans and such other Southern cities as could boast of publishing-houses of their own, belonged in an unusual proportion to the higher classes of literature. Southern statesmen, professors, physicians, and thinkers wrote not for bread, nor from the *cacoethes scribendi* that infests the studious leisure of an educated idle class, but because they had something to say on their own special subjects; and they contributed a fair share to the more solid and lasting departments of American authorship. The foremost among native men of science is a Southern officer who resigned a high position in the scientific branch of the naval service of the Union when his State seceded; no politician or statesman in the North has left behind literary remains more valuable than those of Calhoun; and medical and natural science have been not less deeply indebted to Southern than to Northern writers. History and philosophy are the studies, for the most part, of men whose lives are devoted to letters; and in these, therefore, the South has never been preëminent; but her lawyers, her statesmen, her soldiers—men whose authorship springs out of and is connected with their practical life—have held their own with their rivals. The war, however, has for the time being almost crushed, has certainly silenced, the literature of the South. The questions which absorb all attention, all thought, all passion in that country, are questions on which the best and wisest of her citizens—the men whom their countrymen would most gladly hear—feel it needful to be reticent. The great soldiers of the South—such of them as have survived the war—refuse in their own vindication to rekindle the still red-hot embers of national hatred, and leave it to their enemies to tell the story of the conflict; a story from which no ingenuity can altogether efface the brilliant traces of Southern daring, devotion and heroism. Of Southern statesmen one alone has held a position which enabled him to speak with some degree of freedom in face of the victorious North; and Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has contributed to the history of the war the best account of its remote causes, the most complete and searching investigation of its constitutional aspects, that has yet appeared. For the rest, it seems as if the South had not yet recovered the spirits and the tastes necessary to literary fertility; scarcely here and there a fiction, a biography, a work of some safe and neutral character, appears to claim a Southern authorship. The latest of these is the one now before us—Mr. W. H. SPARKS' *Memories of Fifty Years*. And even here we observe the painful, unnatural reserve on the subject that must be uppermost in the mind of the writer—a father whose sons have perished in the war, fallen under the Confederate flag. Of the war alone he says little or nothing, while of every previous political agitation or party feud in which he or his friends bore a part, he has a full history to give, and numerous illustrative and amusing anecdotes to relate. The freedom of personal description and anecdote which American writers assume—and which Mr. SPARKS, though he does not abuse it after the too frequent fashion of the New-York and New-England scribblers, has borrowed from them—enables a careful observer with a good memory to serve up out of his own individual recollections, especially if he has enjoyed the acquaintance of public men and been behind the scenes of public life, a piquant and varied intellectual treat. There is also much interest in the description of the various classes and races of the South, with their distinct qualities, tendencies, and social and domestic manners. We have the gentlemen of the old Virginian families, much resembling the English country gentlemen of the days of the great war, and taking, wherever they may settle throughout the South-west, a position of leadership and influence; the high-spirited, fiery chivalry of South Carolina, approaching rather to the type of the French nobles of the *ancien régime*, quarrelsome and punctilious, but thoroughly brave and high-minded at heart, with a State pride as arrogant and as provoking, but as worthily sustained, as the national pride of France under the Grand Monarque; the homelier natives of Georgia and North Carolina, and the French Creoles of Louisiana, considerably resembling the *habitans* of Lower Canada, conservative, courteous, honest, notable rather for their personal and family virtues than for their energy and enterprise, but forbidden by the infectious vigor of their American associates, and perhaps by a more genial climate, to fall into the stagnation of their Northern antitypes."

THE OLD NURSE.—See! she sits cowering over her lonesome hearth, with her gown and upper petticoat drawn upward, gathering thriftily into her person the whole warmth of the fire, which, now at nightfall, begins to dissipate the autumnal chill of her chamber. The blaze quivers capriciously in front, alternately glimmering into the deepest chasms of her wrinkled visage, and then permitting a ghostly dimness to mar the outlines of her venerable figure. And Nurse Toothaker holds a tea-spoon in her right hand, with which to stir up the contents of a tumbler in her left, whence steams a vapory fragrance, abhorred of temperance societies. Now she sips—now stirs—now sips again. Her sad old heart has need to be revived by the rich infusion of Geneva, which is mixed half-and-half with hot water, in the tumbler. All day long she has been sitting by a death-pillow, and quitted it for her home, only when the spirit of her patient left the clay and went homeward, too. But now are her melancholy meditations cheered, and her torpid blood warmed, and her shoulders lightened of at least twenty ponderous years, by a draught from the true fountain of youth, in a case-bottle. It is strange that men should deem that fount a fable when its liquor fills more bottles than the Congress-water! Sip it again, good nurse, and see whether a second draught will not take off another score of years, and perhaps ten more, and show us, in your high-backed chair, the blooming damsel who plighted troths with Edward Fane. Get you gone, age and widowhood! Come back, unwedded youth! But alas! the charm will not work. In spite of fancy's most potent spell, I can see only an old dame cowering over the fire, a picture of decay and desolation, while the November blast roars at her in the chimney, and fitful showers rush suddenly against the window.—*Hawthorne.*

SOME INGENIOUS CLOCKS.—Another class of these ingenious contrivances comprises pieces of mechanism which imitate the cry of certain animals and the song of birds. This has been rather a favorite problem with clock-makers. The cathedral clock at Lyons, made by LIPPIUS DE BASLE, and repaired by NOURISSON in the seventeenth century, had a series of dial plates on which the time of the year, the month, the week, the day, the hour, the minute were shown. Besides these there were figures of angels, a dove, and a cock; the hours were announced by the crowing of the cock, thrice repeated, after a preliminary flapping of wings; and when this crowing was done the dove descended, and the angels came forth from a recess and played a hymn on a set of bells. We speak of this clock in the past tense, not knowing whether Lyons still possesses such a curiosity. The marvelous clock in the beautiful cathedral of Strasbourg had at one time a complication of mechanism still more elaborate; bells, arranged in a particular position, played three different tunes at three, seven, and eleven o'clock every day; and a thanksgiving at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide; when this was finished, a cock, which stood on the top of the tower, stretched out his neck, shook his comb, clapped his wings twice and crowed twice. VAUCANSON's duck, constructed 130 years ago, quacked like a real duck. Among the curiosities preserved at Versailles in the time of LOUIS XIV., was a clock made by MARTINOT. At the completion of every hour two cocks crowed alternately and clapped their wings; after which two little doors opened, two figures appeared bearing two cymbals or gongs, and two sentinels beat on the cymbals with clubs. MAILLARDET constructed an oval box about three inches in length, from which, when the lid was opened, a tiny bird flew out, fluttered its wings, opened its bill with a tremulous motion, warbled its little song, and then shut itself down again in its nest.—*All the Year Round.*

THE LIES OF HISTORY.—Biography has for a long time formed the most amusing staple of our histories; but unfortunately most of the pearls of these biographies are very doubtful. We have been called upon to admire, not so much the sayings and doings of heroes, as the ideals of those heroes, which the historians have imagined. Like the German in the celebrated anecdote, they have not sat down honestly to describe the camel from close observation, but to "evolve" a fictitious animal "out of the depths of their own self-consciousness." NIEBUHR has taught us, in spite of Sir G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, no longer to give credence to the old stories of LIVY and the early Roman historians, but to regard the legends of Rome just as we should the old ballads of England. We do not believe in ROMULUS and REMUS and their wolf-nurse, any more than we do in the deeds of PERCY at Chevy Chase. Did that grand hero of romance, King ARTHUR, ever sit with his chosen knights at that wondrous table round? Did LANCELOT love GUINEVERE, and was GUINEVERE unfaithful? Or was the whole succession of legends that Sir THOMAS MALORY tells us so well, as much a fable and an allegory as the *Faërie Queen* of EDMUND SPENSER? Does any one believe that King ALFRED baked cakes for the neatherd's wife, or that that strong Earl of WARWICK killed the dun cow with a blow of his fist? Did the industrious MATILDA, WILLIAM the Conqueror's Queen, execute the Bayeux tapestry with her own fair hands, as history tells us, or did she only do it by proxy in the persons of fifty fair maidens or so?

Was CLEOPATRA the divinity she is represented to be? And at that glorious banquet, where the "mailed ANTONY" sat by her with the concentrated joy that sees trouble near at hand, how did she drop and suddenly dissolve a pearl with vinegar, when we have scarcely an acid strong enough to effect that result in many days? Was not CLEOPATRA's pearl a sham one, like the bullet of ROBERT HOUDIN or Prof. ANDERSON? Was LUCRETIA chaste? A German author tries to prove that she was not so. Did MESSALINA indulge in that enormous vice for which JUVENAL lashed her so terribly? On the French stage we have seen *Messalina* played with a double, like the *Corsican Brothers* of Mr. FECHTER, and the author has ingeniously thrown all the vice on the double, and has made the Empress a chaste martyr. Did JOAN OF ARC really exist? They say not, nowadays. Her tomb has been discovered, if we may credit report, at Rouen, and surely her calcined bones would not yield a skeleton. CÆSAR, whose exhortation to the pilot, "Thou carriest CÆSAR and his fortunes," *Cæsarem vehis et fortunam ejus*, has given Lord BACON one of his golden sentences in his Essays, makes no mention of the circumstance and speech, both of which have been severely questioned and denied. So also the crying out that the "Die is cast," and the thoughtful night spent on horseback on the banks of the Rubicon, which have furnished many an eloquent "tag" to a speech, carry somewhat of discredit with them. He himself has not related either incident, though SUETONIUS and PLUTARCH make a point out of each of them.

Thus we have shown that a certain mixture of fable exists in all history, and that, to quote Lord BACON, "a certain mixture of untruth doth ever add zest." But the harm of this "zest" is, that it gives the readers an unnatural appetite for marvels, and allows the partisan room to disguise the finest characters.—*English Paper.*

THE FURRY.—On the 8th May, before the dawn of day, the cheerful sound of various instruments echoes through the town of Helston, accompanied with the roar of a chorus song, vociferated by a large party of men, women and children; announcing the arrival of a festival which is to give a temporary repose to every sort of labor, and to be dedicated entirely to sport and jollity. In a short time the streets are thronged with spectators or assistants in the mysteries. Should any industrious young man be found inattentive to the summons to universal relaxation, he is instantly seized by the joyous band, mounted upon a pole, borne on the shoulders of some of the party, and hurried to the river, into which—if he do not commute his punishment by a fine—he is plunged *sans ceremonie*. At 9 o'clock the revelers appear before the Grammar-school, and make their demand of a prescriptive holiday; and then proceed through the town, making a collection from house to house of money to be expended in the sports of the day. After having levied this general contribution, the troop *fades*, as it is called—or, in the modern English, *goes*—into the country, where they gather oak branches and flowers; and with these, like the *Floralians* of old, having adorned their heads, they return into the town, through which they dance and gambol till it is dusk, preceded by a fiddle playing an ancient traditional tune; passing without ceremony, in the meantime, through any house they think proper; a right assumed by the party, and granted by the inhabitants, from time immemorial. Within the memory of man the higher classes of the people of Helston used to assist in these rites, *fading* into the country in the afternoon; and, when they came back, dancing like the crowd, and observing the same ceremony of entering into private houses. This custom, however, has vanished before modern refinement; and now only a select party observe the practice, performing their ex-forensic orgies after nightfall, and then resorting to the ball-room, where the evening is closed by the genteel inhabitants with a ball and supper.—*Tour Through Cornwall.*

RUSSIAN PEASANTS.—Too many writers have spoken, and are still likely to speak, of the Russian peasant as if he were as wild and uncouth an animal as the bear which is popularly supposed to be always strolling about his house. We can scarcely wonder that a stranger who, when he first enters Russia, happens to see a group of wild-looking men, and wan, wrinkled women at a railway-station, imagines that he has fallen among a race of savages, and gazes upon these new specimens of humanity with a mixture of fear and aversion; but if he lives long enough in the country, and if he only studies aright the people among whom he is sojourning, he ought to be able to correct his first false impressions, and to arrive at a truer knowledge of what are the characteristics of the Slavonic race. The Russian villager is generally a kindly, soft-hearted being, with strong affections, with a genuine religious feeling, and with a natural taste both for sentiment and for humor. He is sincerely attached to his country, and for his birth-place he entertains a love, which is almost a passion. Fond as he is of wandering, he always thinks of his native village as the spot to which he longs to return, and in which he hopes to end his days. Between the different members of each family a close attachment ordinarily prevails, the children looking up to their parents with warm affection and real reverence, and the parents entertaining for their children a love which lasts long after the time when in our country the young birds would have gone far away from their native nest. The condition of women in Russia has long been one of great discomfort, and there have been, but too many cases in which wives have been terribly ill-used by their lords and masters; but such cases were not sufficient to constitute a rule, and it is to be hoped that, in the better day which has lately dawned for Russia, the position of the Russian peasant woman will be far better than it used to be, and that, as she rises in the social scale, she will gradually gain the respect as well as the love, which is due to her. In no country has so much been done as in Russia to improve, in a short space of time, the position of the rural

[illegible] But a few years ago they were slaves bound to the soil, liable to all manner of ill-treatment at the will of a careless or hard-hearted proprietor. Few they are free, and if they will only be true to themselves they have no one to fear. In the evil days of old they had no chance of redress if a wrong were done them. The rich then too often ground the faces of the poor, and even if the poor cried aloud, there was none to help them, no ear was open to their complaint, no hand was stretched out to save them. But since the emancipation all this has been changed. Within the last six years open Courts of law have been established, trial by jury has been introduced, and Judges have been appointed at fair salaries to carry out the administration of justice. Under the old system a Judge had to keep up appearances and maintain a family on a salary of, perhaps, £50 a year. The consequence was that he lived on bribes, and in his Court the richest suitor always carried the day. But now there are few countries in the world in which a poor man is more certain to gain redress for a wrong done him by a rich man, to obtain a speedy settlement of any righteous claim he may have to advance, than in that Russia over which, but a few years ago, brooded the darkness of corruption and injustice.—*Good Words.*

MIDSUMMER EVE.

Dancing around a bonfire seems a strange sort of pastime for a Summer evening, but it was nevertheless the principal feature in the ceremonies appertaining to the vigil of St. John, otherwise Midsummer Eve. Says an old homilist: "In worship of St. John, the people wake at home, and make three manner of fires—one is clean bones and no wood, and that is called a bone fire; another is of clean wood and no bones, and that is called a wood fire, for people to sit and wake thereby; the third is made of wood and bones, and is called St. John's fire." The first fire, he further informs us, was a token that John died in burning love and charity to God and man, and that they who die in charity shall have part of all good prayers, while they who do not shall never be saved. The bone fire, too, rendered practical service upon occasion; for once in a certain country the excessive heat of the sun caused the dragons to gather together; and as they flew in the air they shed down froth of their kind, poisoning the streams and causing divers strange diseases and great mortality among the people. "Wise clerks know very well that dragons hate nothing more than the stench of burning bones, and therefore they gathered as many as they might find and burned them; and so, with the stench thereof, they drove away the dragons, and were brought out of great disease." A sanitary lesson for all posterity. The second fire was made of wood, because it blazes, and can be seen afar, betokening that St. John was a lantern of light to the people, and also that he had been seen from afar, in the spirit, by Jeremiah. The wood and bone fire was in remembrance of the apostle's martyrdom, for his bones were burned.

It was held unlucky to go to sleep upon Midsummer Eve—a piece of ill-fortune hardly likely to befall a Londoner of the olden time, since the authorities were quick in devising brave shows to keep him awake when the last flicker of the last bonfire had died away. London's citizens were a turbulent race, delighting in martial exercises and noisy sports, a taste which the Midsummer Watch was fitted to gratify; and truly the city streets must have been well worth seeing upon the eve of St. John. The picturesque thoroughfares—for even ever-busy Cheapside was picturesque then—themselves wore an unwonted aspect, every doorway being shaded with masses of green birch, long fennel, St. John's Wort and orpines, mingled with garlands of gay flowers, and illuminated by numberless colored lamps. Through the crowded streets swept the marching Watch, two thousand strong, directed by old soldiers, who acted as the officers of the night. Seven hundred cressets threw a lurid light upon the bright corselets of the pikemen, the weapons of the gunners and sword-players, and the white uniforms of the archers marching with bent bows, in advance of the sword-bearer, mounted and armed cap-a-pie. Then came the Mayor himself on a richly-caparisoned charger, surrounded by torch-bearers, footmen, and his guard in party-colored jackets, and followed by "his henchmen twain on great stirring horses." He was succeeded by his own particular giant, marching as if he was alive, and not a mere creature of tow and paper, and towering above the three "pageants" with their minstrels, pages, standard-bearers, and morris-dancers; and then, in their turn, came the pageants and giants of the Sheriffs, the city "waits," and the constables in all the glory of scarlet cloaks, gold chains, and bright harness; and so, with trumpets braying, drums beating, music sounding, swords flashing, cressets glaring, banners waving, and people shouting, did the Midsummer Watch go its rounds. Disguised as one of his own guard, HENRY VIII. saw the setting of the Watch the first Midsummer Eve he wore the crown; but, the following year, he and his Queen rode right royally to the King's Head in Cheape to view the procession go by.

Midsummer Eve was the most propitious evening in the year for love divinations, when curiosity-impelled maidens were able to solve for themselves the grand mystery of their future. Miss ARABELLA WHIMSEY, relating her experience of Midsummer magic, in the *Connoisseur*, says: "I shall never forget what I did last Midsummer Eve. I and my two sisters tried the dumb-cake together—you must know, two must make it, two bake it, two break it, and the third put it under each of their pillows—but you must not speak a word all the time—and then you will dream of the man you are to have. Thus we did, and to be sure I did nothing all night but dream of Mr. BLOSSOM. The same night, exactly at twelve o'clock, I sowed hemp-seed in our back-yard, and said to myself: 'Hemp-seed I sow, hemp-seed I hoe, and he that is my true love come after me and mow.' Will you believe me? I looked back and saw him behind me, as plain as eyes could see him. After that, I took a clean shift and turned it, and hung it upon the back of a chair, and very likely my sweetheart would have come and turned it right again, (for I heard his step,) but I was frightened, and could not help speaking, which broke the charm. I likewise stuck up two Midsummer Men, (or pines,) one for myself and one for him. Now, if his had died away, we should never have come together; but I assure you he blowed and turned to me. Our maid BETTY tells me, that if I go backward, without speaking a word, into the garden on Midsummer Eve, and gather a rose, and keep it in a clean sheet of paper, without looking at it, until Christmas-Day, it will be as fresh as in June; and if then I stick it in my bosom, he that is to be my husband will come and take it out. If I am not married before the time comes about again, I will certainly do it, and only mind if Mr. BLOSSOM is not the man!"

With all her perseverance, this love-sick damsel still left a few "fancies," as she calls them, untried. She might have taken an even ash-leaf in her left hand and softly repeated:

"The even ash-leaf in my hand,
The first I meet shall be my man;"

then transferring it to her glove with:

"The even ash-leaf in my glove,
The first I meet shall be my love;"

then, as a last appeal, placed the leaf in her bosom, saying:

"The even ash-leaf in my bosom,
The first I meet shall be my husband;"

and before many hours had gone by, she would have been blessed with the sight of the happy man destined to claim her for his own. Or, after fasting all day, had she laid out bread, cheese and ale for two, and sat down to supper at 12 o'clock, leaving the door open, she might have beheld the shadowy semblance of "the only he" enter, fill himself a glass of ale, and pledge his better-half's health. By placing a sprig of St. John's Wort on the wall of her sleeping-chamber she would know, if it retained its greenness and freshness, that the year would see her wooed, and married, and all; while if the plant drooped, it was a sure sign that she herself would pine away in single blessedness.

Those who were contented with dreaming of their future mate could insure that desirable consummation by simply writing their names upon paper, at midnight of course, burning the paper, collecting the ashes, and laying them, closely wrapped up, upon a looking-glass marked with a cross, and depositing glass and paper under the pillow ere they retired to rest. Or they might imitate the three-and-twenty lasses Aubrey saw busily engaged on their knees in the pasture behind Montague House—not at their devotions, alas! but seeking beneath the plantain growing there for certain "coals," to put beneath their crazy little heads at night. Or, a still simpler operation, place their shoes at night at right angles to each other on the floor, and whisper to the bed-clothes:

"Hoping this night my true love to see,
I place my shoes in the form of a T."

Maidens longing to be matrons, and anxious to know so much of their fate as lay in the rank of their husbands, could pluck a daisy to pieces, petal by petal, to the burden "Rich man, poor man, farmer, plowman, thief," the last petal conveying the pleasant or unpleasant knowledge. If they were not satisfied with the rather limited classification of the daisy-spell, a more satisfactory mode of divination was at their command. Before going to bed, the inquiring damsel put a lump of lead into her left stocking, and put that under her pillow. Next morning, she filled a pail with water, and put it where the sun would shine upon it at mid-day, and as the clock struck the hour, she poured the lead, in a molten state, into the water; upon the shape it took when cold depended her destiny; for the obliging metal always assumed the form of something suggestive of the husband's calling.

It was strange that Miss WHIMSEY's hemp-seed sowing proved successful, seeing that adventurous young lady tried the experiment in the backyard. GAY's superstitious heroine says:

"At eve last Midsummer no sleep I sought,
But to the field a bag of hemp-seed brought;
I scattered round the seed on every side,
And three times in a trembling accent cried;
'This hemp-seed with my virgin hand I sow,
Who shall my true love be, the crop shall mow.'
I straight looked back, and if my eyes speak truth,
With his keen scythe, behind me came the youth."

But, in fact, for the charm to prove efficacious, it was necessary to repeat the rhyme while running twelve times round a church-yard at the hour when church-yards are said to yawn. This required some courage, more so even than the going in company with other curious people to the church-porch to watch for the phantom procession of those who were fated to die within the year.

Much wiser are the girls of Spain, who meet together on the banks of the Guadalquivir on Midsummer Morn, in order to test the constancy of their several lovers by dressing up a wether with flowers, while they sing:

"Come forth, come forth, my maidens! we'll gather myrtle boughs,
And we all shall learn from the dews of the fern if our lads will keep their vows.
If the wether be still,
As we dance on the hill,
And the dew hangs sweet on the flowers;
Then we'll kiss off the dew,
For our lovers are true,
And the Baptist's blessing is ours!"

Whether the saint smiled on their love affairs or not, the actors in such a blithe ceremony were more fortunate than the gloomy-minded believers in the mysteries of Midsummer Eve, who groped among the graves for good omens, or sought for fern-seed invisibility—for they were sure at least of far pleasanter Midsummer memories.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A WORD TO STERN FATHERS.—It never can be too strongly impressed upon the mind that nothing releases a parent from his duties toward a child. No waywardness, no disobedience, no rebellion, no profligacy can ever justify a father in casting a son or daughter adrift. We hear of sons being cut off with a shilling, of daughters being forbidden their father's house, and, without any exception, such cases are proof that, of whatever sins the children may have been guilty, the father is even more guilty. No person can commit against society so great a crime as a father commits who is thus false to the trust which he himself has imposed—who thus thrusts off from himself the soul which he called into being. A father should be governed by no motive but his child's best interests, and a child's best interests can never be served by anything but his father's constant and loving care. If a child is so bad that his influence is feared on the other children, a separation between them may be effected. If it is feared that money bestowed on him will be for his injury, provision may be made against that as in the case I have mentioned. But when a father, in a fit of anger, or as a reward for ill-doing, disinherits or refuses to see his child, he commits a crime which the laws indeed do not recognize, but whose guilt it would take many a legal crime to outweigh. There should be absolutely no limit to parental forgiveness and forbearance. Seven times and seventy times seven should the father receive the prodigal son who seeks his face; and if he never seeks it, if he goes stubborn and rebellious, not one atom of fatherly care and interest should he relax; for the child is his child, his offspring, born of his will, and no vice or violence can release the man from his solemn obligation to guard and guide, so far as possible, the life which he dared to give.—*Gail Hamilton in Harper's Bazar.*

THE AUTHOR OF ROBINSON CRUSOE.—DEFOE was a very remarkable man, and literature owes a great deal to him. He was an indefatigable projector and advertiser, and wrote on all sorts of subjects, and on all of them very well. He would have made a first-rate Special Correspondent, and would have edited, and, for the matter of that, written, half a dozen magazines and newspapers, and driven them all six-in-hand; and they would all have been readable. Hardly any subject came amiss to him; he wrote on all sides in politics, on a good many sides in religion; he was a social reformer, and a leader in controversies. He suggested a London University and a number of improvements which have since taken place. He was versatile, flexible and original. Some of his works—one of them, at least—will last as long as the English language, though we suspect that for a thousand people who talk about *Robinson Crusoe*, there are hardly two who have read the whole work through. But to talk of the author of *Moll Flanders* and *Roxana* as a Christian hero is only to be excused by the fact that DEFOE is not really known in his whole literary career, and to talk of this spy and traitor as a political hero is to be accounted for by the incapacity of all political partisans to see the faults and vices of their champions. But with all his talents and abilities, with all his reading and acquirements, with all his sociability and charm of style, DEFOE was an untruthful man. Either the form in which he cast his literary, as apart from his political, works, gradually wore out his estimate of truth, or, being morally and constitutionally incapable of truth, he selected a particular form of writing because it most suited his natural character. There is a common quality in DEFOE's fictions in which most of their power and interest consists. They were published anonymously; and were meant to be read, and were certainly written for the express purpose of being taken as real narratives, and generally, of course, real biographies. This method requires great powers, and never were they so successfully exerted by any writer or in so many instances as by DEFOE. *The History of the Plague, The Memoirs of a Cavalier, Robinson Crusoe, Moll Flanders, Captain Carleton,* all are fictions, but they were written as, and intended to be taken for, real and genuine books. The apparition of Mrs. VEAL was a downright lie, written for so many guineas on a commission from a bookseller, to sell off an unsalable book, *Drelincourt on Death.* No man of the highest moral feelings could have constructed such a series, however clever, of literary impositions as DEFOE produced. DEFOE's life illustrates what in religious language, and pious circles, is called the nothingness of gifts without graces.—*Saturday Review.*

FEMALE HAIR-DRESSER IN JAPAN.—When I entered the shop of the "barberess" she had a lady customer, whose rich robes and lady-like demeanor indicated social position, and whose face and form showed considerable personal beauty. She was unmarried, for her teeth were glistening white. Neither of the ladies took any other notice of us than to glance at us once sidewise. The customer, after leaving her clog sandals at the edge of the platform, which is the floor of the open Japanese houses, and advancing barefooted to the middle of the room, made a low bow to the "barberess" and told her how she wished to be dressed. The "barberess" placed a mat on her; then removing the robe from her shoulders, began to work upon her hair. First, until it was softened sufficiently to admit a comb. When the combing was done, all the hair was gathered back, from the face to the crown, and tied there. Then the "long tail" was waxed and rolled until it was stiff. It was next flattened out with the hands near the head, and the end gathered around this flat piece, in curious curls and fantastic braids, the end fastened with a pin, the face and neck wiped dry with a towel. Then began a process for which I was wholly unprepared. I had not supposed the Japanese so near civilized. The "barberess" took up a little box, with a fine bamboo sieve in the end, and asking the customer to shut her eyes, began to throw (or sift) the fine rice flour (or dust) upon the young lady's face and shoulders. Very soon the skin that was naturally copper-colored was artificially white. That part that did not stick was brushed off with a feather brush, after which a piece of bark of some kind was rubbed on her cheeks until "red as a rose was she." Then, for the first time, a polished piece of iron or steel, serving for a mirror, was held up before the young lady, who smiled her approval, rose to her feet, gathered up her dress, and marched proudly off, leaving the "barberess" to await another customer.—*A Lady Traveler's Diary.*

A UHLAN.—After leaving this outpost I came across a Uhlan bivouac, and I will now try and describe one of these men—the dread of the French peasantry. Before doing so I must, however, clear them of the dreadful atrocities they are said to have committed. As you are well aware, they are always the precursors of the Prussian Army. They go frequently as far as twenty or thirty miles in advance of the army, and, of course, on entering a town or village, if they meet with resistance, they must use harsh measures. Not unfrequently one or more of the Uhlans meet their death, either treacherously or otherwise; however, this seldom impedes their progress; for if one out of two comes back sound they have gained their object, which is a reconnoissance of the country. A Uhlan is about the best mounted cavalry man in the service. The average weight of a man with his accoutrements is about 160 pounds German. The horse appointments are very similar to those of our own cavalry, i. e., they have the ordinary cavalry saddle and bridle. But the manner of packing away a Uhlan's kit is different. First of all, they have but one wallet, which holds the pistol; the other is an ordinary leather bag, which looks like a wallet; in this they stow away a pair of boots, and brushes, &c., for cleaning their accoutrements. Below the saddle there is an ordinary saddle-cloth. Then across the saddle—on which the man sits—is his whole kit, which consists of one pair of canvas trousers, loose canvas jacket, and two pairs of stockings, packed carefully away in a bag resembling a valise. The cloak—no cape—is rolled up and placed at the back of the saddle. They carry two corn-sacks, containing six pounds of corn in each, on either side of the cloak, and a mess-tin encased in leather, strapped on to the back of the saddle. Over all this comes the shabraque. The lance is a clumsy-looking weapon, weighing four and a half pounds. The man's dress is similar to our lancers, with the exception of the overalls, ours having leather, the Prussians wearing boots. They seem never in the way or out of the way. If they crowd a road, they clear it too. They come in from outposts thirty miles ahead, and bring information which is news to all. Some, however, do not come in—for I am sorry to say the French peasantry have taken up arms in reply to the levy *en masse*, and fire on the Prussian officers and outposts recklessly at night. Depend upon it this will lead to terrible reprisals, and you must not be shocked if you hear of some great vengeance being wreaked on a French village. The Prussians cannot for their own safety allow their solitary guards in charge of food wagons to be "potted at" in this cowardly manner. People, they say, may take up arms in defense of their country, but when they take to firing on solitary stragglers, who in the field they could not face, it becomes a guerrilla warfare, in which the French will most assuredly get the worst.—*Metz Correspondence London Times.*

CASTLE BUILDING.—We know a young man who spends the greater portion of his time in thinking what a model peer of the realm he would make. In a single day he goes through as much pomp and ceremony as most noblemen do in twelve months. His imagination is in one perpetual glitter of precious stones. Yet this poor monomaniacal copying-clerk has recently been discharged from a situation because he is too idle to be of any use. So he tells all who care to listen to him that he is a great thinker. There is no objection in the world to a young man having a reasonable and proper amount of ambition. By all means improve your position; to stand still in an age like this is to become retrogressive. When so many around are marching on, why should you be motionless? The desire to excel is one of the most laudable of human weaknesses. One likes to hear of a young fellow "getting on" in the world; but it is useless to carve out for yourself a higher walk in life, unless you battle manfully to obtain it. Fame and fortune won't walk up to you, doff their caps, and humbly request you to accept of their best and choicest gifts. You must win them with spear and spur, like a gallant knight, fighting bravely and manfully against obstacles, never being disheartened, praying always for help to a higher Power, looking ever onward and upward. Have your ambition, by all means, if it is a godly and virtuous one; but do not sit down and lose your energies in fancying its accomplishment. Imagination in this respect is too often a fatal gift. Hundreds of people have such vivid imaginations that they seem to lose all desire of obtaining the reality. The imitation appears quite as good to them, for they dote on it with a fondness quite marvelous, and never use the slightest endeavors to obtain the fulfillment of their desires. It is the "Chateau en Espagne—toujours le chateau en Espagne."—*The Quiver.*

Sale of the Holliday Library.

The library of Hon. Judge HOLLIDAY, announced for sale in our advertising columns, at the rooms of LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall, commencing on Monday next, at 4 P. M., embraces many features of interest. Of the many collections offered for sale in this country of late years, none, it is believed, have presented greater attractions to the general lover of literature than the present. An examination of the catalogue will show that the library formed by Mr. HOLLIDAY is distinguished for the breadth of the selection, covering the most important departments of liberal inquiry and research in science, philosophy, history, biography, criticism and the fine arts. It is seldom, indeed that a private library is got together on so comprehensive a plan. Its solid character, too, is eminently supported by the excellence of the editions, the best copies of standard authors having been procured without regard to expense. There are not only a great number of books of universal interest, but a variety of others in the less familiar walks of literature, which will well repay the attention of the curious collector. The main features of the library have been, perhaps, sufficiently indicated in the enumeration on the title-page, but we may make particular reference to the specialties of several of the departments. The collection of galleries of engravings, and the illustrated works of the fine arts, will be found to include many of rare merit, seldom now to be met with. There are also a number of choice selections of extra illustrated works, with inserted portraits, views, &c., worthy of special attention. The illustrated works of natural history are also of peculiar value and interest. The volumes of autograph manuscript of COTTON MATHER, WM. GODWIN, the novelist COOPER, the poet HALLECK, and CHARLES DICKENS, are, of course, unique. In books relating to America, including the extraordinary collection of manuscripts, orderly books of the Revolution, and the exceedingly fine copy of the Harvard *Pietas et Gratulatio*; in privately-printed books; in society and club publications; in the higher class of periodical literature; in bibliography and literary history, the collection will be found to be particularly well furnished. And what is of no little importance, the books will be found in the best possible condition.

The Sufferers by the Flood in Virginia.

Contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the flood in Virginia, which were directed to be sent to ROWLAND & RYDER, of No. 61 Front-street, have not been very numerous as yet. The list has been headed by Mr. RYDER for a considerable sum, but appeals to other flour merchants have not met with any general response. The Gold Exchange will doubtless divide the $2,000, voted by them a few days ago so that one-half will be sent to relieve those who reside in the Shenandoah Valley, near Harper's Ferry. Mr. RYDER, who has been to the scene of disaster, says that the condition of the people is truly distressing. Everything they had in the world has been swept away, and they are left destitute, without shelter, and dependent upon charity. The following telegram was received by that gentleman yesterday:

"As we are not in Virginia, (being in West Virginia,) we cannot expect a portion of the amount sent to that State. Our wants are pressing, and we require contributions for our sufferers. Signed, S. J. YANTIS, C. E. BILLER, G. F. CROSS, Harper's Ferry Relief Committee."

Mr. RYDER will make another effort on Monday to excite sympathy in behalf of the sufferers.

New Custom-House Officials.

The following appointments were made at the Custom-house, yesterday, by Collector MURPHY:

Inspectors, at $4 per day—Wm. Smith O'Brien, W. O. MacQuaide, Alfred Douglass. Night Inspectors, at $3 per day—John Nos, James Cosgrove, James B. Witbeck. Clerk Eighth Division, at $1,200—W. J. O'Bryan, Jr.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

We are very much afraid that the English people are losing some of their reverence for the functionaries of the Church and for the emblems and mementoes of the glorious past. An auction sale occurred at Worcester, recently, at which, among a miscellaneous assortment of old furniture, an arm-chair was offered which had been in the possession of JOHN MORGAN, Bishop of Oxford, in 1690, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1699, and the Bishop of Worcester in 1717; and yet, covered with the "rime of eld," and redolent of Episcopal dignity, this relic was knocked down for a few shillings. All the eloquence of the auctioneer, with so inspiring a theme to expatiate upon, together with inscriptions proving the antiquity of this venerable piece of furniture, failed to awaken any competition among the bystanders. Not many years hence the very stool on which Pope PIO NONO, possibly the last of his line, has rested his august foot while the humble devotees of the Holy Church have bestowed upon his great toe their loving osculation, may be among the lumber of an auction-room, to be sold for a milking stool, perchance, to a stupid bumpkin.

A reverend doctor connected with Wheaton College, Illinois, discoursed for three hours at an Anti-Masonic Convention, a few days ago, to prove that Masonry is the veritable Harlot of Babylon. The world will be grateful to the learned gentleman for this brilliant discovery, and no doubt consider it a satisfactory result of the "liberal education" which has been lavished upon him. Hitherto we have been told by divines of narrow views that the ruddy complexioned dame of the Apocalypse was an image of the Church of Rome. This was never quite satisfactory, as it looked like an attempt of one branch of the Christian Church to malign another by the use of Scriptural imagery, supposed to have been used before either existed in their present form; but as Masonry originated with the carpenters of Solomon and the lumbermen of Hiram, of course that objection doesn't hold in the present case. We accept the Professor's interpretation as the best yet submitted, and suspect that he has discovered the great secret of the Order which it has been so anxious to conceal. We see now that it had a reason for its "dreadful secrecy."

MR. FORBES, F. R. S., showed a very commendable faith in his own scientific skill, when he took a quantity of the sewage of London, and having clarified it by a new process which he had been explaining, drank off a glass of it before his audience, to show that the process was perfect. This will do well enough for a scientific man, for he is bound to sacrifice his own fastidiousness for the benefit of mankind in general, but we very much doubt whether he will induce any large number of people to prefer clarified sewage to pure water direct from the lakes and streams. To our humble apprehension it appears, that the process instituted by dame Nature for purifying foul waters, by evaporation, rain, and filtration through the earth, is much more expeditious and satisfactory than any artificial means by the use of phosphates or other chemicals.

The proprietors of Oso Kerit, (patented,) after tantalizing the British public for many weeks with these two cabalistic words, have at length deigned to explain their mysterious import. The revelation bursts upon the world literally in a blaze of light. Oso Kerit is a mineral substance, we are told, from which "oils of great illuminative power and candles of exceeding beauty" are made. Thousands of tons are "easily procurable," and "its deposits cover a vast area." Where on earth has this marvelous material for candles lain for these last few thousand years that it should come to light and to be lighted only at this late day? And if it is a natural product covering a "vast area," by what right is it patented? Has any British subject a monopoly of such an abundant source of light? Surely this explanation needs explaining, and seems to be meant only to mystify the public still more, and arouse its curiosity to a yet higher pitch.

A Chicago engineer writes to the Louisville *Courier-Journal* to propound the theory that we may yet be able to control the weather and cause the rain to fall whenever and wherever we please. The theory itself is very old, but the method by which he proposes to force the clouds to drop their fatness is new to meteorologists. This is nothing more nor less than by usurping the functions of the "artillery of Heaven" with ordinary cannon and firing of a quantity of powder in time of drouth. He would reduce this process to a science, gauging the cannonading of the empty atmosphere according to the dimensions of the storm required. When he has worked out his little theory we may look to see that capricious old varlet, the clerk of the weather, deposed from the position in which he has so long amused himself by disappointing people's predictions and instituting signs which always fail when calculated upon. Every country may then have a clerk of the weather of its own who shall regulate the storms according to law. There are very many advantages in this system over the old unreliable contrivances of dame Nature. Heaven send the Chicago engineer be not out of his wits in all this, like the philosopher in *Rasselas*, who was oppressed with the imaginary responsibility of managing the weather.

The Erie Railway Company is beaten in the process of shaving down dividends to less than nothing, by the trustees of an insolvent estate in England, who recently sent to a claimant notice that one half penny in the pound was payable. The claim itself amounted to £1 6s. 3d., and a generous offer was made to pay over one penny and call it square, but in order to get the penny the creditor must go from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, at an expense of three or four shillings, to say nothing of his time and trouble, besides getting up a formal legal document, sworn and attested in due form. With a due regard for the sacred formalities of the law, the registrar of the Court sent the legal notice, together with the generous offer of settlement already mentioned, instead of inclosing a postage stamp, and balancing the account off hand. The man who holds this valuable claim does not propose to press the matter.

It is a question which the theologians have not yet settled, any more than they have any other question, whether marriage is a sacrament, or, as our modern lawyers claim, merely a civil contract; but whichever it may be, it seems that in Pennsylvania it is an article of merchandise advertised in the newspapers, like divorce, or any other commodity. In a Meadville paper appears the following advertisement: "Cupid and Hymen.—The little brown cottage at Cambridge, Penn., is the place to call to have the marriage knot promptly and securely tied. Inquire for Rev. J. S. WHITCOMB." This reminds one of a sign on the Bowery, which reads, "This is the spot where good oysters are got." WHITCOMB is an enterprising clergyman, and no doubt does a thriving business in marriage knots. Promptness and security are two very important points in every commercial transaction. If WHITCOMB's knots are warranted to hold, it would be well for him to emigrate to Indiana.

Now that the Southern and Western States and Territories are enumerating their many attractions and advantages, for the purpose of inducing the "down-trodden hordes of Europe" to come and share their milk and honey, we hope that New-Mexico will not be backward in putting in her claim. She has resources which no other tract of equal extent can boast, and the world should not be kept in ignorance of them. Judging from the description recently given by a newspaper correspondent, we are of opinion that it is a delightful place to live in for those who have a taste for its peculiar attractions. This writer, after a personal experience which satisfied his own mind, says that it is the very worst place for venomous reptiles and insects on the face of the earth. Among the creatures which rejoice in the blessing of existence on its plains are huge centipedes, which crawl over a person, leaving marks like the wales of a cow-hide; the tarantula, in the most hideous of his deformities; scorpions in variety; the bichio, a huge venomous fly, with others of the insect tribe equally wicked in their proclivities; three kinds of rattlesnakes, all of which have a propensity for crawling into closets, beds and other domestic nooks where they are not wanted; these kinds of adders, a very attractive species of cobra; hooded snakes, horned frogs, bugs in great abundance, of all sorts and sizes, and other blood-thirsty vermin altogether too numerous to particularize. These treasures of the animal kingdom do not exhaust the resources of the Territory. The mines are full of arsenic, verdigris and other poisons which impregnate the water and load the atmosphere with deadly vapor, and one cannot stir half a mile from a settlement without becoming a target for vagrant Indians to practice upon. Send out your circulars to the oppressed hordes, New-Mexicans!

Editing newspapers in some portions of the South used to be a perilous enterprise, and it would appear that in Texas it has its little drawbacks still. An editor at Rusk, in that State, very justly gets indignant because a man secreted himself in a dark passage and fired a pistol at him as he was passing. He says: "Some infamous assassin, whose heart is black as midnight, waylaid us the other night about 9 o'clock, as we were coming down from our office, and shot at us from the dark, and then ran off, the ball taking effect in the upper facing of the door." It is certainly not pleasant to be liable to such experiments in sharp-shooting. A man might be waylaid by a better marksman and the ball take effect in the upper facing of his coat.

THE INDIANS.

Interesting Letter from Fort Laramie—Movements of Red Cloud—A Great Medicine Man is Supposed to be an Idiot—The Man Friday, &c.

The special correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, writing from Fort Laramie under date of the 27th ult., gives the following interesting particulars about Indian movements:

RED CLOUD, for whom the Commissioners are waiting, left Lance Creek on Sunday morning, and it is reported that he will leave his lodges at Worm Creek, some sixty-five miles distant, and hurry on to this place to meet the Commissioners. The movements of this distinguished brave are regarded with the same importance as that of President GRANT. Lance Creek is his Long Branch. He sent for a base drum at Fetterman, and is expected to come in here with considerable display and Fourth of July style, with "music from the band." He left Dry Fork, of the Cheyenne, one of the streams clasping the Black Hills, with 1,500 lodges. He is accompanied by MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSES. AMERICAN HORSE, another influential Ogallala Chief arrived here yesterday, as an avant courier, with a few other members of his tribe. After holding a council with RED CLOUD, it is probable that the Commissioners will make a trip up to the Raw Hide Buttes, some thirty miles from Laramie, with a view of selecting an agency for the Ogallalas, but this is thrown out as mere conjecture. All the Cheyenne bucks except the principal Chiefs, left here yesterday, for Caspar, where the buffalo are said to be plenty, in the region between the Red Buttes and Independence Rock. JOHN RICHARDS, who arrived here yesterday from Fetterman, had a letter received from Prof. HAYDEN, stating that on his way to Bridger he saw buffalo in countless numbers. This information has turned the course of large numbers of Indians in that direction. Elk are also very plenty above Fetterman. RED LEAF, whom we found here on our arrival, has gone out to hunt buffalo. He was one of the men who, with SPOTTED TAIL and LONG CHIN, robbed the United States mail in 1855, at Sand Hills, twenty-five miles east of this place—killing three passengers, and wounding Mr. KINCAIDE, a Salt Lake merchant, from whom they took $10,000 in gold. The Indians delivered themselves up, rather than have their band exterminated, and SPOTTED TAIL, with his associates, after lying in prison at Fort Leavenworth several months, were pardoned by President BUCHANAN. They have all been very tractable ever since, RED LEAF and SPOTTED TAIL being among the most sincere friends of the whites. The daughter of the latter is buried on a high scaffold in the soldiers' cemetery, in rear of this place. The crimson pall which covered the coffin, when we were here three years ago, has been whipped into shreds by the winds, but the horses' skulls, which were nailed to the scaffolding, are still there.

About forty lodges of Cheyennes have arrived since the others departed, and also quite a number of Minneconjous, so that Col. BULLOCK's store, the principal trading post, is crowded during the day with stalwart braves, timid squaws and ragged papooses, all apparently very poor, and well painted. A runner, who came in, yesterday, from Fetterman, reports also that MEDICINE ARROWS, the august Chief of the Cheyennes, is on the way here to meet the Commissioners. This man is a sort of Joe Smith among the Cheyennes, and his movements are controlled by dreams. He is looked upon as a sorcerer, and his followers place implicit confidence in his divinations. In 1866 the Pawnees captured one of the arrows, and the Chief offered 500 horses for its restitution. At length the great medicine man, who is said to be a sort of half-witted youth, had a dream that the arrow would pop out at the Bear Lodge, and late Summer he and about 300 of his adherents went up from the Arkansas to get the magic arrow. The season was one of great solemnity, and it is said the arrow has been obtained, agreeable to the predictions of the medicine man. On great occasions, especially when war is resolved upon, the arrow is brought out. Then the medicine man leads a poney with the sacred arrow wrapped up in a red cloth. None but a virgin is allowed to pack it on a poney, and no one, not even the virgin, is allowed to sleep in the lodge in which the arrow is deposited for safe keeping over night. The Arrapahoes will not be in for a couple of weeks. They went to war with the Crows, and on the way killed, by mistake, one of the Gros Ventres, which involved them in some difficulty. They were accompanied by their principal man FRIDAY, whose history is somewhat eventful. He was captured in 1832 on the Arkansas by FITZPATRICK and SUBLETTE. He had strayed away from his village, and, when discovered, he was perfectly wild, running from his pursuers like a deer. After a chase he was captured, brought to St. Louis and educated. He forgot his native language entirely, and it was not known to what tribe he belonged. A few years afterward he was taken to the Arkansas by Mr. FITZPATRICK, who went there in the capacity of Indian Agent, where FRIDAY met his father, who was an Arrapahoe. Singularly enough, the language acquired in his papoosehood was not forgotten—and he spoke it with facility, after an absence of five years from his tribe. FRIDAY lived with his band three years on the Cache la Poudre, in Colorado, but was forced to leave in consequence of prejudice among the whites against all Indians, growing out of depredations committed by the latter. FRIDAY removed, with his band, to the White Water region. Within the past year numerous Indian outrages were committed, and FRIDAY was charged by the miners with being an accomplice of the marauders. But after an impartial examination of the matter, the prominent citizens of the Territory, including Gov. CAMPBELL, are inclined to discredit the charge, and believe the man FRIDAY to be innocent. BLACK HAWK and his squaw, who accompanied RED CLOUD to Washington, and was the life of the party, are here, as is also ROMAN NOSE, Chief of the Mineconjous, who is said to be one of the most graceful and dignified orators on Tongue River."

Southern Chivalry—A Duel with Knives.

The Alexandria, Va., *Gazette*, of the 1st inst., says:

"About sundown, yesterday evening, two young men of this city, in order to settle a difficulty that had arisen between them, armed themselves with knives, and accompanied by some of their respective friends, repaired to the grounds around Lockaber across the canal locks, where, having doffed their coats, they fought according to the rules in force in Western Texas, previous to the war. After a prolonged conflict, during which both were cut and slashed to an extent that satisfied their friends, they were separated and carried to surgeons to have their wounds dressed. Neither of them was mortally hurt."

Immigration.

The following is the report of the arrivals of alien passengers at Castle Garden for the past week:

Oct. 1—Schooner H. H. Thompson, from Baracoa	3
Oct. 2—Steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool	687
Oct. 2—Ship La Duchess de Orleans, from Marseilles	1
Oct. 2—Bark Carib, from St. Croix	1
Oct. 2—Ship Star of Hope, from Liverpool	1
Oct. 3—Steam-ship Colorado, from Liverpool	850
Oct. 3—Steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool	355
Oct. 3—Steam-ship Virginia, from London	322
Oct. 4—Steam-ship Java, from Liverpool	183
Oct. 4—Bark Atlantic, from Barbadoes	6
Oct. 4—Brig Dirigo, from Port Caledonia	7
Oct. 5—Steam-ship City of Limerick, from Liverpool	200
Oct. 6—Steamship Anglia, from Glasgow	544
Oct. 6—Steam-ship Columbia, from Havana	40
Oct. 6—Ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool	239
Oct. 6—Ship Minnehaha, from Londonderry	36
Oct. 6—Schooner Petromitia, from Kingston, Jam.	3
Oct. 6—Schooner Clara Woodhouse, from Brazos Santiago	3
Oct. 7—Steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre	260
Oct. 7—Steam-ship Tybee, from San Domingo	35
Total	4,191

Police Captain Hedden's New Shield.

On Friday evening Assistant Alderman HAMPSON, Judge FOWLER, Assemblyman CAREY, and a number of other citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, called at the residence of Capt. HENRY HEDDEN, No. 326 West Thirtieth-street, and after they had obtained an audience with that gentleman, Mr. HAMPSON briefly addressed him as follows:

CAPT. HEDDEN: Your friends in the Sixteenth Police Precinct have authorized me to request your acceptance of a gold badge. I have great pleasure in performing this duty, and in their behalf beg leave to assure you that they offer it, not for its intrinsic value, but as a slight testimonial of the respect and affection they entertain for you as an officer, citizen and friend.

Capt. HEDDEN returned his thanks in a few appropriate words, and upon inspecting the gift found himself possessed of a shield of the new pattern adopted as an insignia of the office of Police Captain, made of pure gold, and with the most perfect finish in workmanship.

FITZ HUGH LUDLOW.

Notes Regarding His Career—His Peculiar Genius—Some of His Writings—A Couple of Poems.

FITZ HUGH LUDLOW is dead—and a gentler, more loving spirit never escaped from the conflicts of this world. The earth is but freshly heaped over his remains, and they who love him cannot remember his faults. The solemnity and sanctity of death invest him, and veil everything except the gentleness, faithfulness and heroism which were the essential elements of his character, and which are immortal. He was thirty-four years old—one day more—if the reports which have reached us are accurate, at the time of his death, on the 12th of September, in Switzerland. He had long wished to see Europe. In the last months of his life this cherished purpose was gratified, and from the sublime Alps he ascended fittingly to the Great Father. Physically he was rather above middle height, of a graceful and shapely form, slender but sinewy, possessing much personal strength and endurance, with dauntless courage. His hair was light auburn, and of fine texture; his eyes blue, and full of intelligence and sensibility; his mouth expressive, and his entire face beautiful as that of a woman. At an early age, when in college, his insatiable curiosity led him to test upon himself the effect of various poisons, by means of which he fell into habits which undoubtedly undermined his superb constitution, and caused his early death, after years of bitter struggle with disease thus superinduced. His friends can never cease to lament that his extraordinary experiences narrated in *The Hasheesh Eater*, and his skill in the treatment of the opium disease—to which many whom he cured can testify—were purchased at such a cost. His assiduity and self-denial in attending upon the many cases of this disease which his reputation brought to him—all of which he treated gratuitously, and often from what seemed to be his own death-bed—can have no worthier praise than the gratitude of his poor beneficiaries. But self-denial, to the degree of abnegation, and a total disregard of his own health, strength and resources, for the benefit of others, was the very habit of his life. It is fitting that this should be recorded of him, and it should be added that he was as forgiving as he was loving. The bitterest injuries never impelled him to speak or act unkindly, or left a scar upon his soul. Some persons blamed him, but we doubt that he left an enemy in the world; if he had one, that enemy died with him. Perhaps the source (or was it, rather, the consequence?) of his gentleness and charity was his strong religious trust. In the ordinary sense, to be sure, he was not so much a religious as a spiritually-minded man. Although brought up in the straightest sect of orthodoxy, he was not much a church-goer, and anything but a Calvinist. He was, however, a devout worshiper, eminently a believer in spiritual realities, and a discerner of the essentials of love and wisdom, as distinguished from dogma and functional observance. His knowledge of the Bible was thorough, and he delighted in the spiritual interpretation made known by SWEDENBORG, of whom he was not so much a follower as a friend and lover.

FITZ HUGH LUDLOW, as to his intellectual quality, was a man of genius. His powers of acquisition and memory were startling, and he might have been at once one of the most learned and brilliant men of his time. His pen was facile and happy, and his contributions to journals and magazines were bright, original and thoughtful. A great number of these exist in the fugitive literature of the period, which might well be collected. He was careless of them, however, and only a volume or two of tales—below the average quality of his writings—were collected and published in Boston a few years ago. His literary fame rests mainly upon his *Hasheesh Eater*, his *Opium Habit*, and the recently-published *Heart of the Continent*, a book of much merit, and containing valuable scientific suggestions, with the ablest essay on Mormonism ever written. FITZ HUGH had a rich and peculiar vein of humor or drollery, which often imparted a sparkle to his gravest hours, and in his moments of unreserve made him the jolliest of companions. Yet, even then, his most marked trait was a solicitude for the feelings of others, lest anything might chance to hurt them. If his charity or sense of justice failed him toward any class, it was that stigmatized by HEINE's biting irony as "Philistines." He instinctively recognized his enemies in this class. An anecdote, and a fragment of an unpublished poem, may illustrate some of the lighter traits of his character. We were sitting together, one Sunday, in Plymouth Church—a hot day in Summer—and BEECHER was preaching about the moral advantage of suffering annoyances patiently, and affirmed that there was both pleasure and profit in mastering the disposition, for example, to sweep away troublesome flies, serenely suffering them, rather, to creep undisturbed over one's hands or face. FITZ HUGH, with unmoved features, but eyes rolling over with fun, leaned over and said: "I know a trick worth two of that." "What?" "Fly-paper!" he replied, with an explosion. The poem referred to the writer picked up from under his table one day. With its apparent frivolousness, it has an important moral, and holds life-blood as well as froth. It is entitled "Too Late!"

"There sat an old man on a rock,
And unceasing bewailed him of fate—
That concern where we all must take stock,
And our vote hasn't got any weight;
And the old man sung him an old, old song—
Never sung voice so clear and strong.
That it could drown the old man's long,
For he sang the song, 'Too late, too late.'

'When we want, we have for our pains
The promise that if we but wait
Till the want has burned out of our brains,
Every means shall be present to sate;
While we send for the napkins the soup gets cold,
While the bonnet is trimming the face grows old,
When we've matched our buttons the pattern is sold,
And everything comes too late, too late!

'Though now I sit on a rock,
I have shared one seat with the Great,
I have sat, knowing nought of the clock,
On love's high throne of state;
But the lips that kissed, the arms that caressed
To a mouth grown stern with delay were prest,
And circled a breast that their clasp had blest,
Had they only not come too late—too late!'"

These verses were to have concluded this sketch. But on reading them over, we are hardly satisfied to leave so imperfect an impression of his tender and noble nature. The following lines, also in manuscript, were sent with a birth-day gift:

"A humble vase and fading flowers I bring—
They and the bringer may be little worth—
But both mean *loving and remembering*,
Two of the very rarest gifts on earth!

They are for you—then let the flowers in death
An odorous plea to cloak their poorness lift—
And the vase whisper in the blossom's breath
'It is the altar sanctifies the gift.'

A birthday is a present in itself,
If life be truly spent throughout the year;
If God, not Mammon; holiness, not pelf
Have been our gain, since last the day was here.

God's present is it; one more stake set down,
Bright with his burning fingers on the way;
We travel out of crosses to the crown,
And out of twilight to the perfect day!

And you, like Mary, have the better part;
So needs no gift of mine to crown the time,
But still I flow toward you from a heart
That scarcely will express itself in rhyme.

I cannot say be happy—for you are—
Nor good—for God makes all that by degrees;
Nor can I pray that Fortune's golden star
May light the next year's grand uncertainties.

With God all things are certain. He will mark
Our pathway, past all wishes and all prayers;
I pray that you may feel Him in the dark
And light alike, as you ascend the stairs

From time and conflict to His blessed place,
Beside you ever—and enwrap in Him
Sleep, when you sleep, to see his lovely face
Shine out unquenchable as earth grows dim."

C. B. C.

A New Traveler's Guide.

Mr. JOSEPH MACKAY has issued a greatly improved guide to travelers which is published every Saturday, and is particularly intended for reference in counting-rooms. It contains an accurately compiled railway and steam-boat table, showing the hours of departure and arrival of trains and boats; information respecting the movements of ocean steam-ships; time of closing and departure of mails at the Post-office; [illegible] respecting the rates of gold; location of express companies, banks, savings institutions, telegraph companies, bonded warehouses, foreign consuls, transportation lines, regular lines of sailing vessels—in brief, every class of valuable information such as a merchant or a traveler needs. Accompanying the Indicator is a pamphlet filled with interesting intelligence.

THE FAIR AT THE RINK.

Latest Novelties at the American Institute Exhibition—Description of Conspicuous Articles.

Popular interest in the Fair seems to be on the increase, if we may judge from the vast crowds of people who day after day make it a place of resort for spending three or four hours' time. The ladies, especially, swarm within the Rink every fine day, and thus add another attraction for visitors of the opposite sex.

The ice-making machine is now in operation and draws like a magnet. This invention is most important one in view of the fact that by putting several of them in operation, our people may forever hereafter be safe from the imposition of the monopolist companies who refuse to furnish us with refrigerating material except at a most extortionate price; as witness their outrageous demands during the past Summer. The machine is an invention of M. CARRE, and his process consists in the use of ammoniacal gas, liquefied by pressure, as his agent for freezing water, which it does by abstracting and rendering latent the heat of the water necessary to its liquid condition. The manner of using the aqua ammonia to effect this purpose is exceedingly ingenious, and apparently paradoxical, inasmuch as heat is applied to produce cold—fire to make ice. The invention is well worth studying. In an apartment provided for the purpose is erected a platform pond. This has been filled with manufactured ice, and upon its glossy surface last evening gay skaters disported themselves to the admiration of a large crowd of spectators. It is the intention of the managers to have displays of "skatorial" proficiency by the fancy skaters of the various clubs of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City every evening hereafter.

In our last notice of the Fair we explained the operation of a lock for bank and other safes, the locking and unlocking of which is operated by electricity. Lately, Mr. JAMES B. WORRELL, of Philadelphia, has placed beside this safe one on which is a lock of his own invention, and which he defies HALL, SARGEANT or any other expert to pick, without limitation for time. It is purely mechanical in its operation. It has four bolts, two perpendicular and two horizontal. The perpendicular ones are intersected at right angles by four pairs of interlocking bars moving through slots in a flange on the bolts. These are moved together or separately by cog-wheels. In the interlocking bars are slots, corresponding to the flange on the bolts. Neither touch nor hearing gives indication when these slots are in a place for unlocking, and consequently the picking cannot depend on either of these, but on chance alone. The number of combinations obtainable on this lock are almost innumerable and absolutely incomprehensible. It is attracting much attention from locksmiths, to whom Mr. MORRELL is ever ready to give a full explanation of his invention.

There is not so great a show of woolen goods this year as might have been seen at the Fair of 1869, which was the largest exhibition of the kind ever known in this country. The principal display is made by HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., whose exhibits, especially of the popular alpacas from the Atlantic Mills of Providence, meets with special admiration from the lady visitors.

W. SIMPSON & SONS, Philadelphia, make a fine exhibit of print goods.

Agriculturists will be interested in CONOVER's patent potato planter and cultivator, a machine positive in its action, and which will open the drill, cut the potato any desired thickness, drop them in distances from ten to thirty-six inches apart, and cover, in one operation. Six acres per day thus planted is estimated to be fair work with one of these machines.

The United States and the New-York Watch Companies have show-cases filled with timepieces of their manufacture, worth all the way from $30 to $1,500.

In the way of carriages and buggies, the display of T. E. BALDWIN & CO., No. 786 Broadway, shows out resplendently.

One of the finest specimens of art-work to be seen in the exhibition, is a magnificent marble altar from the Penrhyn Slate Company's warehouse and sales-rooms, No. 40 West Eighteenth-street. The slate from which it is made was quarried in the Company's quarries at Middle Granville, Washington County, N. Y., and is of the very finest quality. The perfection to which the polishing of this material has been brought is really astonishing. The marble imitations, the paneling and vari-colored work on the altar exhibited are of the most elaborate character.

The great Allen engine which runs the machinery, is lubricated with oil from F. M. BACKUS' establishment in Cleveland, Ohio, while that on the shafting is from the works of the Downer.

Speaking of oils, we may mention that CHAS. PRATT, of No. 108 Fulton-street, (of "astral oil" fame,) exhibits samples of his lighter products of petroleum, benzine, naphtha and gasoline, the last of which is a superior basis for the manufacture of gas by machines used in hotels and private residences. PRATT's goods have always been celebrated and are in universal use. His gas bases may be relied on for being of the actual gravity for which they are advertised, the main thing required in making purchases for manufacturing purposes. His benzine is 60 and 62 degrees, his naphtha 70 and 71, and his gasoline 86 to 100 degrees; he also has gasoline for special scientific purposes, reaching a gravity of 120 degrees, Beaume.

If any one wishes to know to what extent the celebrated "American Club Sauce" is manufactured by NEWMAN & BOSTWICK, No. 16 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, let him examine the exhibit made by these gentlemen, which has never been equaled.

TIFFANY & CO., Broadway, exhibit the yacht prizes of solid silver. Among them are the famous Queen's cup, won by the yacht *America* in 1851; the punch-bowl, Newport prize; the butter-dish, won by the *Phantom*; the Ashbury cup, won by the *Magic*; the Ashbury cup, (a tankard,) won by the *Phantom*; the Ashbury vase, and several others.

Prof. A. L. MORA gave an exhibition of his skill on the grand organ at 3½ P. M., and delighted the vast audience assembled to hear the instrument give out its powerful tones under his artistic manipulation. In the evening there was a promenade concert by the orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. EBEN.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Official Report to the Health Board—Suggestions Made in Regard to the Disease.

A private meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, at which the following report was received:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, No. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1870.

To the Board of the Health Department:

GENTLEMEN: The Special Committee on yellow fever, in compliance with the resolution of the Board, dated Oct. 7, have the honor to report, that, in order to ascertain "what additional measures, if any, are necessary to arrest said disease at Governor's Island and elsewhere," visited the island yesterday, and made special inquiries into all the circumstances and conditions relating thereto.

Finding that there has been an average of four new cases daily since Oct. 1, at which date all that were then suffering were removed to Quarantine Hospital, and that these cases are and have been occurring among soldiers quartered upon various parts of the island, your Committee can come to but one conclusion—that the whole island has become unmistakably infected with the fever poison; and as a consequence dangerous to the lives of those remaining upon it; therefore, we respectfully recommend, that in order to protect the City from the possibility of infection from the island, as well as to protect the health and lives of those still remaining thereon. It is respectfully recommended that the following resolution be adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, the Medical Director of this Military Department, Dr. J. M. CUYLER, should take such measures immediately as will cause an entire evacuation of Governor's Island of all its garrison and other residents, save only such number as may be absolutely necessary for the protection of property left thereon.

That in performing this evacuation, the following measures be absolutely adopted; All clothing now worn by the garrison, all bedding or other textile fabrics now upon the island that may have become infected, shall be left upon it, and undergo a process of disinfection by steam heat. The old wooden buildings known as the "camp women's quarters," and the "row," situated near the South Battery, be torn down and burned, the basement, or cellars under them filled up to a level with adjacent grounds.

That Governor's Island remain vacated as a garrison for troops and under strict quarantine restrictions until in the judgment of this Board, and of the Medical Director of this Military Department, the public health will not be endangered by the reoccupation of said island.

MOREAU MORRIS, Sanitary Superintendent.
J. M. CARNOCHAN, Health Officer.
G. CECCARINI, Chairman Sanitary Committee.

Violation of the Brooklyn Health Laws.

A few days ago Health Officer COCHRAN issued an order prohibiting, for the present, free communication between Governor's Island and Brooklyn, on account of the yellow fever prevailing among the soldiers at the former place. Yesterday he learned that the keeper of the low drinking-saloon, at the foot of [illegible]-street, was in the habit of transporting whisky to the garrison, and of conveying lewd women there at night time. He also ascertained that he brought the soldiers from the Island to the city in a boat. A detachment from the Sanitary squad was dispatched to arrest the liquor-dealer, and his accomplices but was unsuccessful, the offenders having escaped. Efforts will be made to suppress the practice.

Jefferson Davis, the Author—A Contradiction.

The *Courier-Journal* of the 30th ult. says:

"We are authorized by Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS to say that the story going the rounds of the European and American Press, stating that he is engaged writing a novel, is without the foundation either of fact or intention."

A fire occurred [illegible] day, which destroyed a building [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 9, 1870.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 5 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our London correspondent telegraphs that the siege guns are all in place before Paris, and within another week the assault will begin, possibly on the 16th, the anniversary of the battle of Liepsig. The invaders are counting upon being in the city on the 19th. Meanwhile the French are beginning to make a show of a successful resistance. Gen. BURNSIDE writes from within the besieged city that the people are calm, and the general appearance of Paris much as usual. The *Pall Mall* correspondent writes that the city is good for a six months' siege. It is said that the invaders' cannonade will be preceded by a formal summons to surrender the city. The English people and Press are still trying to move the Government to act on the question of mediation, but the Ministry as yet do not manifest the slightest disposition to move.

The Prussians have opened fire on New-Breisach, one of the strongest fortified towns in Eastern France, the place having refused to surrender. Fires have broken out within the town, but the besieged vigorously answer the cannonading of the enemy. Sharp fighting on Friday between Raon L'Etape and Bruyeres, in the Department of Vosges, is reported. It lasted all day, and, according to French dispatches, the French retained the position which the Germans had attempted to carry a number of times. The Prefect of the Department of Aisne sent a dispatch, dated at St. Quentin, midnight of Friday, to the Government at Tours, announcing that the Prussians were within three leagues of the place, and an attack was expected in the morning. Further reports of the battle near Pithiviers state that the Prussians lost over 6,000 cattle, which they had gathered from all points and were intending to drive to the army before Paris.

It is possible that the French elections may again be postponed. The Count of PARIS and Gens. TROCHU and BAZAINE have been chosen by the arondissements of Mayence as their candidates to the Constituent Assembly. It is thought that the Prussians will make no effort to prevent the convocation of the Assembly. Probably, after the election, Bordeaux will be made the seat of Government. The reason given for this change is that at Tours there is no place large enough for the sittings of the Assembly.

Great hopes are entertained of the new French armies forming. ALEX. GLAIS-BIZOIN, of the National Defense Committee, in a letter to his constituents, declining a re-election, speaks enthusiastically of them. He says that 600,000 men will soon be ready to march to the deliverance of Paris. The Papal troops and the Garibaldians make a force of 6,000. GARIBALDI was expected at Tours yesterday. One of our Paris correspondents asserts that the documents found in the Imperial archives prove conclusively that the French people were opposed to war. This is regarded as important, as furnishing an answer to BISMARK's main argument for harsh conditions.

It is reported from London, on the authority of the *Journal de Bruxelles*, that negotiations are now pending between the German Government, backed by Russia and NAPOLEON, to prevent the establishment of the Republic in France.... A proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, yesterday, more strictly defining American neutrality, and warning the vessels of the belligerents against hostile demonstrations in American waters.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Italian Government denies that it has any design to reannex Nice and Savoy. The vote on the *plebiscitum* was 13,265 for Italian unity and 1,507 against it. It is officially denied at Berlin that any correspondence has passed between King WILLIAM and the Pope since July 20.... Russia has been recently engaged in subjecting the rebellious district of Schagreisamb to the authority of the Emir, in which process one officer and eighteen men were killed, and eighteen wounded....Prof. MERIMEE, member of the French Academy, died at Cannes on Friday....Prince KARAGEORGEWICH, of Hungary, has been acquitted....LIDDELL, author of the Greek Lexicon, has been inducted Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University.

GENERAL.

There is a rumor from China that Prince KONG has been murdered.

Reports from Natal, South Africa, speak of a grand rush to the diamond region on the Vaal River.

The vegetation of Maine was cut down by a killing frost on Friday night. There was also heavy frost in Northern New-York.

Miss ETTA E. BARSTOW, a school teacher, of Canton, Mass., died, yesterday, from the effects of an assault made upon her with stones by four of her pupils. The young ruffians have been arrested.

Mrs. CELIA BICKFORD and her son, aged two, were found dead in bed, yesterday morning, at Haverhill, Mass., with their throats cut. The woman appears to have killed her boy and then committed suicide.

CORNELIUS WENDELL, for several years the Government and Congressional Printer, died at Northampton, Mass., on Friday last.

Rev. JAMES S. GREEN, alias Rev. M. M. Cumston, was arrested at Middleville, Conn., yesterday, on a charge of committing forgeries in Indiana to the amount of $20,000.

A fire occurred at Nashua, N.H., on Friday, which destroyed a building occupied by the Globe Printing Works and the Nashua Iron Company, valued at $15,000.

W. W. CHENERY obtained a verdict for $10,000, yesterday, in a suit for libel against JOHN T. GOODRICH, in the Superior Court at Boston, Mass.

Dr. W. H. JONES, of Cleveland, Ohio, was shot by Dr. GALLENTINE, yesterday, in revenge for the seduction of his wife.

JOHN H. BUFFORD, a well-known lithographer, and Dr. JOHN A. STEVENS, a prominent physician, died at Boston yesterday, both very suddenly.

The latest advices from the Red River region show that the French half-breeds still display a disposition to create disturbance, and considerable apprehension prevails in the country.

Another quarter of a mile of the snow-sheds of the Pacific Railroad, at Cisco, was burned on Friday.

The fourth annual conference of the Mormon Church is now in session at Salt Lake City.

The Thirty-first Brigade, National Guard, was reviewed by Gov. HOFFMAN, at Buffalo, yesterday. In the evening the Governor was serenaded by the citizens.

It was rumored yesterday that Dr. CARNOCHAN, the Health Officer, had placed guards in boats round Governor's Island, for the purpose of preventing intercourse with the garrison by outside persons. A smuggling trade in liquors has been carried on for several days, and some abandoned women have, it is understood, managed to visit the island.

Mr. JOHN SAVAGE has issued the address of the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, adopted about a week ago. In it the union of the Fenian factions is announced and the condition of Ireland is reviewed. From the recent Democratic demonstrations in England it is believed that the working men of that country will go hand in hand with the Irish for liberty.

It is understood that Police Superintendent JOURDAN was in a very critical condition last evening.

The State of Paris.

Paris seems to be called upon to face the prospect of a famine at the very outset of the siege. It may perhaps be better that she should do so at once, in order that the worst may be kept steadily in view. A famine panic coming on the heels of a disaster outside the walls might give the city to the Prussians in an hour. What the Government has done is well calculated to anticipate a sudden terror of this kind by regulations that not only provide for the present, but clearly give warning of the future. The enforcement of these regulations certainly imparts to the defense of Paris a more resolute look than all the marching and countermarching, the bivouacing in the gardens of the Tuileries and the Palais Royal, or the pitching of forage-tents in the Place de la Concorde.

The system enforced, as regards bread and meat, is well arranged. It will make those stores hold out for a long time. To put the population on allowance, as is done in emergency on ship-board, would have been hardly practicable. Yet much the same thing is effected through ingenious machinery. Each butcher, for example, receives every morning a certain supply of meat, the quantity being determined by his average sales. Against this supply the butcher issues coupons to his customers, lasting for the week. The customers cut off a ticket daily and draw their allowance. They get no more beyond this, nor can any one not a customer get any at all. Thus an artificial scarcity is produced. Many persons can get no tickets, and so can get no meat. The restaurants cannot get enough for their customers, who have money to pay. But the consequence is a great economy in the use of the supply. French cooks have long been famous for making animal food go far, and their traditional skill will now be taxed to the utmost. The amount of meat in Paris is still very large. There is also a vast quantity of salted beef and pork, and, in addition to the rest, there are 22,000,000 pounds of horse-flesh.

Flour is dealt with by the authorities in the same way as meat. The bakers are treated like the butchers, and their customers go through the same formulas. Apart from bread, beef and mutton, the possessors of food are discounting the coming scarcity, and demanding prices that call to mind different parts of our own country during the civil war. Thus butter is selling in the markets at five francs a pound; a pair of ducks cost twenty francs, a goose the same, a chicken ten francs, ham three francs the pound, and so on. Of course, few can pay these prices. Most of those who could have done so have fled from Paris long since. Of the many who have no money to buy even the simplest food, Government so far helps only the soldiers. The Garde Mobile and National Guards get, if they ask for it, a franc a day, which will barely buy bread and meat enough to sustain life. Wine is said to be abundant. Should the Prussians succeed in diverting the Canal de l'Ourq into La Morée River,—thereby considerably lowering the Seine,—the store of wine on hand will be an affair of the last importance. Tobacco is also said to be plentiful—an article, the lack of which is apt, as we know here by much experience, to provoke serious discontent among modern soldiers.

It seems absurd enough and yet is quite characteristic, that with want and danger of a terrible kind thus hanging over them, the Parisians should be wrangling about new inscriptions for their public edifices, and new names for their streets and squares. Those who know how dearly Frenchmen prize glory must needs be astonished to hear that there is just now an immense clamor for the overthrow of the column in the Place Vendome. It is insisted that it should be cast into cannon to turn against the invader. Even the statue of NAPOLEON I. has to be concealed to preserve it. Other vestiges of imperialism have been long since destroyed. A more curious illustration of the modern spirit than any of these things is mentioned by the latest advices. Roman Senators, during a siege, kept their seats in the Chamber. The citizens of Paris have held a municipal election. Meanwhile, as if by way of amusing the populace deprived of their theatres, and all the joys of gas-light Boulevards, the successor of PIETRI, the Imperial Prefect of Police, is digging away among the Emperor's papers, and publishing, from day to day, such *morceaux* as he thinks most agreeable to the public taste. The most highly relished of these—to judge from their frequent repetition—consists in the assertion that proof has been discovered that the successive plots against the Empire were all hatched by NAPOLEON and his creatures themselves—a revelation from which more inferences can be drawn than the single one most pleasing for the moment to the popular heart.

The momentous question, whether real patriotism exists in Paris sufficient to stand the agony of a protracted siege, is now to be decided. The investment is complete. Underground railways, balloons and pigeons may carry letters out of Paris, but they cannot carry into Paris food and wine and, what appears to have been less thought of than from its importance we should have expected, fuel against the Winter. It is said by competent military authorities that every day an assault is deferred by the Prussians diminishes their chances of success. "Two months," one engineer of note declares, "means never." In other words, the relative strength of the combatants will be by that time so far altered that the reduction of Paris will be impossible. Much the same thing, however, has been said of other besieged places, Vicksburg and Sebastopol among the number, so that perhaps the wisest course is to waive predictions, and say, with the Italians, "who lives will see."

Close of the Yachting Season.

The yachting season of 1870, which has been one of unusual brilliancy, is fast drawing to a close. A few more private matches with the *Cambria* are yet to be sailed, but even these will lose much of their interest since Mr. ASHBURY will not be present. As in yachting the sailing of a boat has quite as much to do with its success as the excellence of its model, it would add greatly to the interest of regattas if the owners acted as their own sailing-masters, even if the full capabilities of the boats were not thereby fully brought out. The ability to sail a vessel well in a race cannot, however, be readily acquired without long experience, so gentlemen now turn their boats over to some experienced sailor, just as they intrust their horses to jockeys, excepting that in the former case they themselves participate in all the danger and excitement of the sport. It used to be considered quite a hazardous undertaking to cross the ocean in a little pleasure craft, but the feat has been performed so often of late, at all seasons of the year, that it is no longer counted among the deeds of daring. Grave doubts were formerly expressed as to the safety of attempting to make the passage in a centre-board boat like the *Vesta*, but she crossed safely in December, and others of her class can do the same whenever their owners feel inclined to make the trip.

The *Cambria*, it will be remembered, is a keel boat, and somewhat heavily sparred, being, in the opinion of her owner better fitted for sailing in rough weather than in the smooth inland waters over which many of the races in which she has participated have been run. Mr. ASHBURY was, therefore, desirous of matching his boat against as many centre-board yachts as would compete for a fifty-guinea cup, in a race of twenty miles to windward of Sandy Hook and back in a ten-knot breeze. This last is an indispensable requisite with him, and the want of it was the reason for the postponement of the match between the *Cambria* and the *Idler*, which was to have taken place a few days ago. Thus far, however, it seems that the *Magic* is the only centre-board boat matched against the *Cambria* in heavy winds and rough water. A race between these boats would have come off last Friday week, when it was blowing a gale, had there not been a difficulty about obtaining a steamer to act as stake-boat on the occasion. In case of a similar difficulty, however, in any future races, the course will probably be from Sandy Hook twice around the light-ship and back, which will make the prescribed twenty miles.

Although Mr. ASHBURY has left town, he announces that his boat will remain at anchor off the Hook, waiting for the required breeze to sail the races with the *Magic*, *Sappho*, *Dauntless* and *Fleetwing*, as the challenge of this latter vessel has been accepted. While, however, he wishes to race with a few centre-board boats, he does not appear to take much interest in these coming races, as the *Magic*, which has a centre-board, is so much smaller than her antagonist. In speaking of these contests Mr. ASHBURY says "no credit can accrue to the *Cambria* by beating so small a vessel as the *Magic*, and the races with the keel-boats involve no special principle at issue." This may be so, but American yachtsmen think they have better models than the English, and will be sure to look upon the races of this season as affording somewhat of a decision on this point. If the *Sappho* and the *Dauntless* can beat the *Cambria* in smooth water with light winds, and again at sea in a gale, the inference is natural that they are swifter and better boats.

No mention seems now to be made of a match between the *America* and the *Cambria*, although we were informed on good authority that such a race would take place when the yachts returned from Newport. The races of the next day or two, therefore, will probably conclude one of the most brilliant yachting seasons which has ever occurred in our waters. The noticeable feature in the various regattas was, of course, the presence of the *Cambria* and her participation in so many matches. Mr. BENNETT and Mr. DOUGLAS having most ably represented American yachtmen in British waters, it is hoped that next year several of Mr. ASHBURY's countrymen will, like him, visit these shores in their yachts. These international contests are most interesting and exciting, while the visitors may always be sure of a cordial reception. In reviewing the events of the season, it is noticeable that most of the honors have been borne off by yachts which have hitherto been comparatively undistinguished by fame. The *Magic* was known to be a smart vessel, but nobody expected that she would win in the race for the Queen's Cup. So, too, the *Palmer* has distinguished herself by beating the *Cambria* in a dead beat to the windward. The *Phantom* and the *Idler*, of which so much was expected, although they have run some races, have this season kept comparatively in the background. The *Dauntless* was near the head of the fleet in the race for the Queen's Cup, and won the Douglas Cup last week; but the *Sappho* has rested on the laurels she won in British waters, not having gained a victory since her return. On the whole, American yachtsmen cannot expect for some time to have another season which will surpass, or even equal, in brilliancy and interest, that of 1870, now drawing to a close.

Count Bismarck and the Journalists.

The Chancellor of the North German Confederation will descend to posterity as one of the historical enigmas of the present century. He is the modern counterpart of the Delphic oracle, inasmuch as his utterances are susceptible of two entirely different interpretations, but, unlike the occupant of the ancient shrine, he occasionally condescends to tell a listening world what he did *not* mean. Were the present age of a less matter-of-fact turn, we might hazard the theory that Count BISMARCK has what the Germans call a *doppel ganger*, a sort of shadowy second self, which finds a wicked satisfaction in saying things quite at variance with the true sentiments of the real and responsible personal entity. From his earliest appearance in public life, OTTO VON BISMARCK has been a greatly misunderstood man. It is stated that in one of his first speeches before the Provincial Diet, he said that large cities ought to be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. When the young deputy had developed into a diplomatist, it was still his fate to be misunderstood. He had sundry interviews, early in 1866, with the French Emperor at Biarritz, and it was generally supposed that the pair talked business, in their walks along the yellow sands of the celebrated sea-side resort. But it turned out that the Prussian statesman had merely gone there for the sake of his health, and, for all that appeared to the contrary, had talked "Shakespeare and the musical glasses" to his saturnine companion. The Emperor never complained that he had been "sold," after finding his little purchase of Luxembourg interdicted, so that, of course, the world had no right to suppose that the two ingenuous wanderers by the sea had concluded any bargain about matters of state. The number of times that Count BISMARCK found his meaning misapprehended by the Austrian Cabinet was something marvelous; so was the perverse disposition of Prussian liberals to suppose that he meant absolutism when he only talked patriotism. And still the descendant of the old rough-riding jagers finds it as difficult as ever to keep the world from lying about him. The "imaginary conversations" of which he has, during the present campaign, been the chief interlocutor, would make a book bigger than LANDOR's. Had each of the journalists to whom, directly or indirectly, he has lately given the lie, obtained "honorable satisfaction," he would have fought more duels than M. DE GIRARDIN.

The latest card from Count BISMARCK is highly characteristic. It was evidently written under a sense of the necessity for great exactitude of statement. History will record that the most remarkable statesman of the nineteenth century recorded, at the hour of 1:30 P.M., on the 6th day of October, of this present year, that in his opinion the Republican institutions of France did not constitute any danger for Germany, and also that the correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* lied when he stated the contrary. Apart from the question of fact involved, we believe that for once every sincere Republican will be in perfect accord with the North German Chancellor. "For Germany," Republican institutions in France, or elsewhere, can present no danger. But for the monarchical idea which Count BISMARCK worships, with what we believe to be an honest devotion, the danger is tolerably manifest.

Lectures and Lecturers.

All the provincial newspapers are studded with announcements of completed arrangements for the courses of lectures to be delivered during the Winter. That honored and ancient institution, the Lyceum, descended to us from the Greeks, and to them from some older civilization, has a strong hold upon the good will of most of our people, and their mercantile character is curiously blended with their literary ambition. The Lyceum is now an established branch of business, and few lecturers are entirely independent of it in their engagements for the season. Numbers contract for a certain number of months to go wherever a contractor chooses to send them. Others have all the world before them where to choose, with a limitation which will appear as we proceed. At the head of the business are two "Bureaus"—one in New-York and the other in Boston. These are, in fact, literary intelligence offices. The lecturer seeking for engagements registers himself at one or the other, and frequently at both these bureaus, and during the Summer a catalogue of candidates for the rostrum is made up and published in a handsome pamphlet form, giving the name, but rarely the address, of the speaker or reader, with a number of favorable notices from the Press appended. The price demanded is named, and it varies from fifty dollars to two hundred dollars. In the case of scientific evenings, when expensive illustrative apparatus must be employed, the rates fixed are much higher than two hundred dollars. To these bureaus the lecture committees resort, and negotiations are conducted through them. The system has manifold conveniences, and is a form of literary brokerage which is not unlike the contracts of a publishing house, and supports a number of very excellent gentlemen. A commission is paid by the lecturer, who is consulted all the time, and his route so arranged for him that he will not be likely to fail in meeting with an engagement.

Some of the most noted lecturers do not contract through the bureaus. Applications are made to them directly, and in such numbers that they can make up an itinerary for themselves and consult their own convenience, and fix their own prices. To these the lyceum constitutes a most comfortable and easy means of livelihood. A single address, carefully elaborated in the idle hours of the Summer vacation, its every word and sentence closely studied as to its terseness, euphony and power of expressing an idea, the whole composition condensed into the space of an hour's delivery, becomes a property yielding some thousands of dollars. We have known a single two-hundred dollar lecture to be delivered one hundred and forty times in a single season. Some of GOUGH's, which, with the aid of his pantomime and story-telling talent, last year after year, must have earned at least fifty thousand dollars. In fact, the lyceum has come to be considered a lucrative business. Senator SUMNER, in a recent letter, speaks of his lecture for the coming Winter as his only convenient means for eking out his somewhat insufficient income. He can easily realize three times his Senatorial salary by reading his essay on "The War in Europe, and its Effect upon our Foreign Relations."

There are some tricks in this as in all other trades. Sometimes the so-called literary society which announces the course, has no existence save in the partnership of two, three or four young men, who make it a private enterprise, and appropriate the profits. Occasionally a single individual assumes the entire ownership and responsibility, investing his capital in speakers as a manager of a theatre would in actors, and it is only fair to say that some of the most brilliant and really excellent courses of lectures have been given under these auspices. Still another class who profit by the lyceum, are the "agents" employed by lecturers to transact all their business for them. Lady speakers usually have such an assistant, who makes engagements for them, manages their correspondence, and collects and disburses the receipts and expenses.

A merely prosaic look at this system from behind the curtain suggests that money is the prime motor in this form of public instruction. And why should it not be? We pay our preachers, our lawyers and our doctors. It might be said that, in the pure æsthetic sense, all these professional services should be rendered without money and without price. But there is the compensating thought that if it is generous to give great talents without reward, it is mean to accept the gift *in forma pauperis*. So well settled has this custom become that even political speech-making is now a paid profession, many of the most fluent orators being paid in good greenbacks for their impassioned appeals upon the various and exciting political topics of the day.

The Public Schools of New-York.

The sixteenth annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction has been lately given to the public in a convenient shape. It is, for many reasons, a most interesting and important document, containing, as it does, facts and suggestions which may be studied with advantage. The people of the State are naturally anxious that the system of public education shall be carefully administered, for upon that depends, in no slight degree, the security and the proper working of our free institutions. The extent of our educational resources may be judged of from a few of the figures given. There are in the State 11,748 school districts, an increase of twelve, and 11,708 school houses, an increase of 127, this enumeration being for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869. The erection of this great number of buildings devoted to free education has, of course, involved the expenditure of large sums, the total since 1860 amounting to $11,097,547, of which $6,378,061 was for cities and the remainder for the rural districts. The whole number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years was 1,463,299, of which 998,664 attended the common schools during some portion of the year, the average daily attendance, however, only reaching 468,421. This discrepancy between actual attendance and the total number on the school books, is always a matter for regret, but it appears to be unavoidable. Still, an improvement is noted in this respect, especially in the rural districts. The whole number of teachers under the public-school system was 28,310, of whom 22,080 were female. Whether the manner of licensing this large body of instructors may be accepted as deciding the measure of fitness for their duties or not, the report gives important figures upon the subject. Thus, 401 were licensed by normal schools, 968 by the State Superintendent, and 26,641 by local officers.

The report is very decided upon the condition of the school district libraries. They have been described, in every report issued for the last fifteen years, as suffering from neglect and waste. The cause of this is that the State pays money to the districts for the professed object of supporting these libraries, and then permits the funds to be devoted to other uses. Formerly, until 1851, the various towns were required to furnish a sum for the purpose equal to that given by the State, and they consequently attached some value to the books. But when relieved of this charge, they ceased to take the proper interest in the subject, and within a very short time afterward the libraries began to decline. Then followed the absorption of the State money for apparatus, teachers' salaries, and other expenses. Clearly, a reform in this matter is imperatively called for. The good influence of sound reading in keeping alive and improving upon the elementary instruction afforded by the schools, cannot be too highly valued. Superintendent WEAVER has done his part toward this reform, by declining to exercise his discretionary power of diverting the book funds from their proper and intended use. His recommendation that the power itself should be repealed is creditable to his sagacity.

A report of this kind cannot be sketched entire without the use of considerable space. It is sufficient, however, to say, that it shows the educational progress of the State to be in most respects satisfactory. Certainly a very great amount of work is performed and a large annual expenditure is incurred. If an undue proportion of pupils forget what they have learned, or if they do not acquire a taste for solid and judicious reading, that is not the fault of the system itself, but arises from the scarcity of means of cultivation suitable to their needs when the school has done its office.

Kerosene Explosions.

Accidents arising from the explosion of kerosene are becoming so common that they form almost as regular a feature of our daily news as the "difficulties" in which the bullet plays a prominent part. The fact is simply disgraceful to those who deal in the article. Fraud is the cause in a majority of instances, inasmuch as kerosene is a comparatively harmless commodity, being, in its pure state, but little, if at all, more dangerous than oil. More than one-half of the mixture sold to housewives under this name is largely adulterated, and that unfortunately by substances in the highest degree dangerous, benzine being the commonest, as it is the most inflammable, fluid used for this purpose. If the grocers who deal in this "doctored" mixture were the only sufferers when a conflagration occurs, there would be no need to waste sympathy upon them; but in most cases the punishment falls upon innocent parties. Accidents resulting from such childish carelessness or stupidity as pouring the liquid upon blazing fires, must, of course, be excepted from the list of those for which the manufacturers or adulterators are liable; but a sufficient number remain to justify a demand that the law should interfere to check a practice which is injurious to the public safety.

All practical chemists are agreed that kerosene need not of necessity be inflammable at the average temperature of a New-York Summer in the shade. It should not ignite by contact with flame at a lower temperature than 110° Fahrenheit. Some even go so far as to say that its dangerous properties can be absolutely eliminated, so that it would become as harmless an article of domestic consumption as ordinary sperm-oil. Assuming, then, that practical safety can be insured by ordinary honesty on the part of dealers, and ordinary care in storage, what excuse can be found for the liability to ignition now so common? Two considerations must be borne in mind if any successful effort is to be made toward abating the peril which at present attends the use of kerosene. A commission of experts could very easily define the exact conditions under which it is a "safe" article of trade, but a difficulty would lie in insuring that none was supplied to the public unless it came under that definition. A second hindrance to legislation would be found in the easily-practiced evasion which would inevitably follow such a measure, by a change of name. Any system of search is repugnant to the general spirit of our laws, but there would be no choice between this and obliging manufacturers to submit the liquid they produced to official inspection. A law might be passed making it a criminal offense to sell kerosene which, in given quantities, would not pass a certain test. Something may perhaps be hoped from self-interest, as dealers are beginning to find that the adulterated mixtures on their premises are dangerous to their own safety. But the chance of making a few additional dollars by cheating their customers, presents too strong a temptation to the majority to leave room for any strong belief that they will in future act honestly. The argument which applies to the sale of drugs applies also to the sale of explosive kerosene. Theoretically, every one has a perfect right to purchase what he chooses for his own use, but, practically, inexperience and carelessness must be protected against itself. A crusade against adulterated kerosene may seem frivolous, but it is necessary to continually protest against the unrestricted sale of an article which for some time has, upon an average, caused one fire a day and two deaths per week within the three cities of this Metropolis.

According to the *World*, this is the day which Mr. TWEED spends in drinking punch in what it is pleased to call "palatial stables"—language which savors too much of the traditional "Jenkins" to meet our approval, but which is doubtless justified by the facts. Mr. TWEED, says the *World*, has a "gorgeous house" in town, and a "sumptuous seat" in the country. We hope and believe that when Mr. TWEED goes into the "gorgeous houses" of his friends he does not come out with some of their property stowed away in his pockets.

The President's proclamation defining our neutrality obligations with reference to the war vessels of the present European belligerents is framed so as to meet every possible contingency that may arise under existing circumstances. In all the range of international questions, there is no more delicate one than the duties of neutrals. A comprehensive and intelligible law on the subject ought to be recognized by all nations. Instead of this, we are not without the experience of a great Power which takes refuge behind legal quibbles in discussing what is emphatically a question of international equity, and is not ashamed to allege the deficiencies of its own municipal law to excuse the imperfect performance of the plainest of obligations. A document like that just issued by the President affords a proof of how much an honest intention to observe a strict neutrality will aid in clearing its expression from all ambiguity.

France at length shows symptoms of awakening. Hitherto we have had but vague and unsatisfactory assurances of unbroken confidence, growing determination and the like, without any evidence of results to correspond. To-day we have the substantial fact of the rapidly advancing organization of two armies of from two to three hundred thousand men each. Such a corps of relief for Paris may not, as is sanguinely supposed, drive the invaders from the soil, but if they can be maintained in the field they will indefinitely postpone the reduction of France to unpalatable terms of peace.

We give elsewhere the address at which contributions in aid of the sufferers by the flood in Virginia will be received. We cannot believe that anything more than the mere mention of the fact is required to elicit a generous response. The liberally-disposed portion of our community are not, we trust, too much absorbed in the contemplation of the ravages wrought by war in Europe, to forget the fact that the valleys of the Shenandoah, the Potomac and the James, have just been desolated by a scourge more fatal and pitiless than war itself. We had the announcement the other day that the Masonic fraternity of Great Britain had contributed $500,000 in aid of the German families bereaved from losses in battle. Shall it be said that the brethren of the Mystic Tie in New-York cannot emulate the spirit of the English lodges, by bringing aid to distress that lies so much nearer their knowledge and sympathy?

A correspondent in another column airs some popular delusions about German character and liberties, which supply their own refutation. As most of our readers are aware, we have never expressed any admiration of the military system of Prussia considered as an institution suitable for a free people. The magnitude of its results are before the world, and it is from the very impetus which the issue of the present struggle will give to popular union and consequent Democratic strength, as well as from the inferior position in which it will leave the only foe that Germany has to fear, that we look for some prospect of its being relaxed. That the Germans should make but indifferent soldiers abroad, is but another proof of how potent an influence patriotic devotion wields upon the field of battle. It is, moreover, needful to recollect, that when one has studied the Teutons of the Bowery and of Chatham-street, or even those of Hoboken and Williamsburg, his knowledge of the German character and capabilities must still remain somewhat imperfect.

Paris is evidently to be first bombarded from the west. The line indicated by the three points of Sevres, St. Cloud and Bougival follows the course of a range of heights running between the first two places, parallel to and close above the banks of the Seine. From St. Cloud to Bougival the line runs at right angles to the former. Fort Mont Valerien is situated about equi-distant from both, at an average distance of two and a half miles. A line from St. Cloud or Sevres to the inner line of fortifications would be not more than two and a half miles long, so that, considering the extensive range of the Prussian siege-guns, a large portion of the city will shortly be exposed to the enemy's fire. As a hopeful symptom of Paris, it is related that the public devotions of the Breton militia are not laughed at. The circumstance may suggest to some a popular couplet, beginning, "When the devil was sick, the devil a monk would be."

The genuine speculator is your only true cosmopolitan. Smoking homesteads and carcass-strewn battle-fields are little episodes that tell upon the market—nothing more. When the country of which he is accidentally a citizen is in trouble, he sells out of its stocks, and goes into breadstuffs. If his fellow-countrymen can't pay for them, then the people who have come with the benevolent intention of shooting them, can. Such appears to have been the reasoning of sundry merchants of Rouen, who were making an honest franc or two out of the Prussians, and who, doubtless, consider it a very unwarrantable interference with the liberty of commerce that they should be locked up.

When news is meagre, canards abound. To compensate for the lack of items of interest from the seat of hostilities, we have a rumor from Brussels that the German Government, backed by Russia, is prepared to oppose the establishment of the French Republic. The *Journal de Bruxelles*, from which the story comes, is the organ of the Clerical Party in the Belgian metropolis, and actuated by the monarchical instincts of its patrons, has evidently found the wish father to the thought. Besides, have we not the card of that most unimpeachable witness, Count BISMARCK, to the contrary.

WASHINGTON.

Death of Cornelius Wendell—A Question of Title to Real Estate—New National Banks—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The sad intelligence of the death of CORNELIUS WENDELL, Esq., reached this city last evening. Mr. WENDELL died at Northampton, Mass., where he had been visiting, and his loss will be mourned by a large number of friends in this community. Mr. WENDELL came to this city, from Albany, N.Y., about 1850, and was the contractor for the Government printing, in partnership with Mr. VAN BENTHUYSEN. Subsequently he was elected Congressional Printer, which position he held for several years. Latterly he has lived retired from business, though at times taking a more or less prominent part in Democratic politics. He was a genial, generous man, and very widely known.

A PECULIAR QUESTION OF TITLE.

A person purchased real estate in 1862. At the time of the purchase he was engaged in open and active hostility to the Government. In order to avoid confiscation of his property by the United States on account of such hostility, he caused the property to be conveyed to his father-in-law, who was not in open and active hostility to the Government, and who took the conveyance with full knowledge of the purpose for which it was made to him. After the termination of the Rebellion, and when it was found that the lands would not be confiscated, the father-in-law conveyed the property to his son-in-law without valuable consideration. The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue decides that this conveyance confers a taxable succession upon the son-in-law, for the reason that the conveyance to the father made for the purpose above mentioned was hostile to public policy; that both parties were in equal fault; that the rule of law that "when the parties are equally in wrong, the condition of the possessor is the better," applies in this case; that, inasmuch as the law leaves the parties in equal fault, just where it finds them, and gives no relief by an action which requires aid from an illegal contract in its support, the title of the father-in-law was good against the son and his heirs; that the conveyance of the father-in-law was, therefore, purely voluntary, and being a voluntary conveyance made without valuable consideration, must "be held and taken to confer upon the grantee a succession," as provided in section 132 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

During the week certificates have been issued authorizing the following national banks to commence business:

The First National Bank of Sterling, Ill., with a capital of $100,000; JOHN S. MILLER, President, W. A. SANBORN, Cashier. The Citizens' National Bank, of Alexandria, Va.; capital $125,000; R. H. MILLER, President, W. H. LAMBERT, Cashier.

The following applicants have been authorized to complete their organizations:

Greenville, Ala., M. B. JONES and others.
Rome, Ga., A. B. ALLGOOD and others.
Americus, Ga., R. T. BYRD and others.
Brunswick, Ga., FOSTER BLODGETT and others.
Pensacola, Fla., HIRAM POTTER, Jr., and others.
Shelbyville, Ill., L. W. MOULTON and others.

PARDON OF FENIANS.

The pardon of Gen. O'NEIL and other Fenians is delayed, in consequence of copies of the indictments under which they were convicted not having yet reached the Executive.

APPOINTMENTS.

JOSEPH PARRISH, of this city, has been appointed Secretary to the President, to sign land patents, vice CHARLES WHITE, deceased. EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN has been appointed Deputy Collector at New-Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

Review of the Week—Announcements.

What with the admirable concerts of Mlle. Nilsson and Miss Kellogg, the striking performances of Mme. Seebach, and entertainments of unusual merit at nearly all the theatres, the past week has been one of conspicuous liveliness. Mlle. Nilsson has strengthened her hold on the affections of the New-York audience with each fresh essay, and we doubt whether any singer from abroad has ever been more genuinely popular here than she already is. The concert advertised for to-morrow night is the last of the present series, and will doubtless be attended by throngs who have not been fortunate enough to hear the cantatrice before....Mme. Seebach has also been seen to marked advantage during the week. Her impersonation of *Jane Eyre* surpasses everything she has heretofore given us, with the exception of her elaborate study of *Mary Stuart*. We learn that Mme. Seebach will appear this week in other new characters....Wallack's Theatre has been well filled nightly by audiences eager to see what is generally pronounced the best representation of the "Rivals" yet witnessed, even within the walls of this theatre itself. To-morrow night Sheridan's comedy gives place to the first novelty of the season, a new play by Mr. Albery, called "The Two Roses," which has been the great success of the London season, and from which, consequently, great things are expected here....Mr. Jefferson continues his career of triumph at Booth's Theatre, at which it is unnecessary to announce any novelty. The same may be said of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, where "Man and Wife" continues nightly to draw crowded and delighted audiences....A performance of a new version of "Barnaby Rudge" has been well received at Miss Lina Edwin's Theatre, and Mr. Stuart Robson has won the most unbounded laughter and applause in it as *Simon Tappertit*....Another new house, the Globe, has been opened under the management of Miss Lisa Weber, and by varied entertainments of the sort formerly in vogue at the Tammany, has succeeded in attracting full houses. ....Mr. G. L. Fox's new pantomime is now being performed at the Olympic with as much smoothness as if it had already reached the one hundredth night of its run. The theatre has been filled to overflowing since its first representation. More cheerful announcements could hardly be made, and nothing further need be written on the subject. Fences and walls, of course, have been unusually polychromatic since the first rendering of the pantomime, and Mr. Fox's likeness, with a variety of surroundings suggestive of all ages, from the days of "Wee Willie Winkie" to those of the laureled Cæsar, whom the pantomimist, *en medallion* caricatures, is revealed at every turn. It is not only on the stage that ingenuity is exercised during a pantomime season, and the bright and comical illustrations, intended to conceal deserts of board and brick, indicate that the ingenuity and industry of Mr. Dan Symons are now especially being severely and successfully taxed ...."Little Nell and the Marchioness," with Miss Lotta in two of her best characters, is to be the play at Niblo's this week....The first concert of the series to be given by the Misses Gottschalk will take place at Association Hall on Wednesday....Opera-bouffe continues to prosper at the Grand Opera-house, and from the numbers of the audiences and their approval of the entertainment, there is little chance of a speedy substitution of "Les Brigands" for "Le Petit Faust." The immediate resumption of the popular Sunday evening concerts is announced at this theatre....The first appearance of Mlle. Fanny Janauschek on the English stage will be made to-morrow evening at the Academy. She will act in "Deborah."....The Kiralfys remain at Wood's Museum this week....There is no change to be noticed in the power of attraction of the San Francisco Minstrels' entertainment....German opera will be given nightly this week at the Stadt Theatre. Mlle. Clara Perl, a contralto singer, whose merit as a lyric actress is said to be conspicuous, has been engaged to sing there, and will be *Maffeo Orsini* in "Lucrezia Borgia," on Wednesday. A possible performance of "Il Profeto," with the lady's co-operation, is spoken of with interest....Mr. George Vandenhoff resumes his readings in public on Oct. 18.

MISS KELLOGG'S CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY.

The Academy of Music was thronged last night by a large and yet very select audience. So heavy have been the demands of late upon the concert-going public that it was rather surprising to find an assemblage on this occasion as fresh, as numerous, and apparently as eager to hear the numbers of the programme, as if such a thing as a concert had been unheard before this season. Miss Kellogg must have a strong hold indeed upon the New-York public, under the circumstances, to draw the audience seen last night at the Academy. The selections of the occasion were as follows:

PART FIRST.

1. Overture, "Fidelio" ... Beethoven
Orchestra.
2. Song, "The Bell" ... Proch
(With horn obligato by Mr. Bernstein.)
Signor A. Randolfi.
3. Polonaise, "Mignon" ... A. Thomas
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.
4. Piano solo, "Capriccio Brillante" ... Mendelssohn
(With accompaniment for orchestra.)
Mr. James M. Wehli.
5. Air, "Salve Dimora," ("Faust") ... Gounod
Signor F. Filippi.

PART SECOND.

1. Overture, "William Tell" ... Rossini
Orchestra.
2. Song, "Oh, Loving Heart" ... Gottschalk
Signor A. Randolfi.
3. Song, "I'm Alone" ... Benedict
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg.
4. Ballata, "Questo o Quella," ("Rigoletto") ... Verdi
Signor F. Filippi.
5. Piano solo, "Fantasie Lurline" ... Wehli
Mr. James M. Wehli.
6. Grand duo, "Poliuto" ... Donizetti
Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and Signor F. Filippi.
7. March, "Tannhauser" ... Wagner
Orchestra.

The opening overture was nicely played, and Signor Randolfi was heard to much advantage in his song. Miss Kellogg, on her appearance, was greeted with cordial applause. Her voice seemed at first a thought misty in the lower tones, but quickly came under command, and the florid difficulties of the "Mignon" song were never surmounted to more delightful advantage. Miss Kellogg's execution is as neat, as pure, and as faultless as ever. She has, however, gained in finish and in force. It is no exaggeration to say that her hearers were quite charmed with her singing of this *morceau*, and the rapturous encore that led the lady, with some reluctance, to sing a pretty little French song, was never more thoroughly deserved. Mr. Wehli played with all his accustomed mastery, and with the taste and self-control characteristic of his high grade as artist. The name of the maker of the grand piano on which he performed, was displayed in letters on its side that were not a foot long—but they looked so. Nevertheless, and whoever is responsible for the instrument, it is a truly magnificent one—sonorous, sweet, exquisitely graduated, of a delicacy when needed apparently unsurpassable, and a power capable of responding to all demands. "Salve Dimora" is a little too much for Signor Fillippi, who, however, sang with much effect and feeling. The overture to "William Tell" was capitally played under Mr. Bergmann's spirited baton, and Signor Randolfi was again listened to with pleasure in a song of poor Gottschalk's. Miss Kellogg gave the "I'm Alone" of Benedict with infinite grace and pathos, and the satisfaction of the public with this performance was only excelled by their enthusiasm over the stirring duet from "Il Poliuto," which was the fair songstress' last selection for the evening. The remaining pieces were creditably rendered, and the audience dispersed after listening attentively to the end of a thoroughly enjoyable concert. Miss Kellogg has begun her season in a manner to warrant hearty congratulations, and these, in common with all present last evening, we are most happy to tender her.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE CONCERTS.

Mr. George W. Morgan, one of the best of organists and most excellent of men, has devised a series of Saturday afternoon popular concerts, which began yesterday, and are to take place hereafter at the Tabernacle, Brooklyn. Every one knows that the organ of the Tabernacle is a very remarkable instrument, and that Mr. Morgan's playing upon it is worthy of its merits. Mr. Morgan will be aided each week by performers of known ability. Mme. Marrocchi, the soprano, and Mr. Toulman, the harpist, assisted him yesterday with excellent effect. Mr. Morgan's knowledge and professional zeal are guarantees that these concerts will be made all that they should be, and we look to find them become fashionable as well as popular. Brooklyn needs a pleasant musical matinee for Saturdays, and, thanks to the highly-esteemed organist of the Tabernacle, the want is now to be supplied.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Philharmonic Society have issued a prospectus for their twenty-ninth season. It includes the substantial features for six concerts and eighteen public rehearsals. An extra concert is also to be given on the 17th of December, the centennial anniversary of the birth of Beethoven, when the Society promise to make efforts to offer unusual attractions. Among the works to be performed during the season are the following:

SYMPHONIES.

No. 8 ... Beethoven
"Ocean," (first time by the Society) ... Rubenstein
G major, (first time by the Society) ... Haydn
D major, (four movements) ... Mozart
"Im Walde," ("In the Forest,") first time in America) ... Raff
E flat major ... Schumann
No. 4 ... Beethoven
Poeme Symphonique, "Tasso" ... Liszt
Two movements, "Unfinished" ... Schubert

OVERTURES.

"Tannhaeuser" ... Wagner
"Anacreon" ... Cherubini
"Ruy Blas" ... Mendelssohn
"Carnival Romain" ... Berlioz
"Macbeth" (first time) ... Heinefetter
"Idomeneo," (first time) ... Mozart
"Sacuntala," (by request) ... Goldmark
"Aladdin," (first time) ... Reinecke
"Fingal's Cave" ... Mendelssohn
"Medea," F minor ... Bargiel
"Im Hochland," ("The Highlands") ... Gade
"Scherzo and Finale" ... Schumann

Associate members are to be allowed the privilege of reserving seats at the concerts which will be given, as heretofore, at the Academy of Music. The boxes, other than those of the proscenium, will be sold at auction on Monday, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Academy. They will be put up at the minimum price of $12—each box containing four seats—and sold only to the holders of four associate members' tickets. The Proscenium boxes being by an express provision of the lease under the supervision of the President, George T. Strong, Esq., will be sold by him at his office, No. 68 Wall-street, on and after Nov. 5. The management assure the public that they will endeavor to secure for the twenty-ninth season the highest vocal and instrumental talent that can be obtained. If this pledge is fulfilled, keeping in mind the instrumental part of the work, the season should be in all respects a satisfactory one.

Domestic Notes.

Mr. John E. Owens acted last week in Syracuse....The thirteenth annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Convention will be held in the City of Worcester on Oct. 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14. The object and aims of this Convention are the improvement of choirs in the performance of church music; the formation of an elevated musical taste, through the study of music in its highest departments; and a social, genial reunion of all lovers of music. The conductors are Carl Zerrahn and C. M. Wyman; soloists, Mme. Anna Bishop, Mrs. A. C. Munroe, Miss Georgia Tarr, Geo. Simpson, Dr. C. A. Guilmette, H. C. Barnabee, Hiram Wilde; organist, Eugene Thayer; accompanist, B. D. Allen. The services of the Boston Orchestral Union have also been secured. Among the more prominent works to be performed, are Handel's "Samson," Schumann's "Gipsy Life," and a number of Mendelssohn's four-part songs. Four grand concerts and four matinees will be given during the continuance of the Convention....Mr. Thomas' concerts have commenced in Boston....Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. J. S. Clarke was last week in Pittsburg, Penn....Miss Maggie Mitchell was at Corinthian Hall, Rochester, and in Elmira, last week. ....The English Opera Troupe was last week in Chicago....Miss Laura Keene was about to act in Richmond....Mr. S. Gensen has joined Mr. Wyndham and Miss Moore as their business manager....Mr. E. L. Davenport was at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....Edwin Forrest was last week at the Richmond Theatre....Mr. Fechter has been indisposed, and is recovered. ....Mrs. Bowers was last week in Buffalo....Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe were last week in Providence....Mr. and Mrs. Florence were last week at the National Theatre, in Washington....Mrs. Oates and her company were at the Albany Academy of Music....At Trimble's Opera-house, in Albany, Miss Leona Cavender was the attraction....Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams were last week at the Boston Theatre....Mr. Emmett was last week in Hartford....Mr. and Mrs. Lingard were at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....Mr. J. G. Rosiere, an artist who had been accompanying Mr. Wyndham and Miss Moore through the country for the past few weeks, has just now perished, the victim of an accident. A few days ago Mr. Rosiere, with other members of the company, was to have taken the early train from Elmira, yesterday morning, for Cincinnati. All except Rosiere and another member, named Ryan, rode down to the train in an omnibus, the two named walking to the depot together at a late hour. By mistake the two got upon the train going east, instead of that going west. After the train had got under way, Rosiere inquired if it was going west, and, being answered in the negative, he started to jump off. Ryan tried to dissuade him, and a brakeman advised him to wait till he got to the next station; but he rejected the advice of both and jumped. As he alighted from the car he threw up his hands and fell backwards, his hands finding their way under the wheels of the rear cars, and his head coming in violent contact with one of the cars or the ground. The train was stopped, and when the unfortunate man was picked up he was dead. The injuries to his head were found to be sufficient to produce death, and both hands had been severed from the wrists. The remains were properly cared for, and Mr. Moore, brother of Miss Louisa, remained behind to see them becomingly disposed of. Mr. Rosiere only arrived in this country from England a fortnight ago. He leaves a wife and child in England.

Foreign Notes.

FARNIE'S NEW BURLESQUE.

The *Daily News* critic writes thus in relation to Mr. Farnie's new burlesque, produced at the opening performance of the Winter season, at the Strand Theatre, in London. "It is written," it says, "by Mr. H. B. Farnie, a gentleman who makes his appearance, we believe, for the first time in this field of dramatic composition. Vague anticipations of scenes from Hogarth, of laziness ending in Tyburn or the hulks, and industry blessed with the hand of a master's daughter and riding in a Lord Mayor's coach, probably haunted the minds of some of the audience as they glanced at the title in the bills, but Mr. Farnie's theme has nothing to do with these subjects. His idle apprentice is no other than the scapegrace pupil of Mr. Wood, of Wych-street, in short, Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's once popular hero Jack Sheppard. There was a time, not far remote, when the doings of that notorious malefactor were not only thought worthy of the pen of a popular novelist and the pencil of a great artist, but were represented on our stage by eminent actors under the direct sanction of the Lord Chamberlain. The standard of public morality, however, has undergone a change since then. Mr. Ainsworth's novel, in which the escapes of the interesting young burglar were so vividly portrayed, has, we believe, ceased to be reprinted; Mr. Cruikshank's powerful illustrations are scarce; and the Lord Chamberlain absolutely refuses to renew his license for the performance of the Newgate drama in which Mrs. Keeley, Mr. Yates and Mr. Paul Bedford, once achieved such an amazing popularity. In fact, the very name of Mr. Ainsworth's hero has come to be tabooed, and hence, we believe, its absence from the title of Mr. Farnie's piece. The *Idle 'Prentice* is, however, the Jack Sheppard of the novel and the drama, though with a considerable abatement of his criminal characteristics, and with a certain amount of indistinctness about his adventures and his relations with the *dramatis personæ* generally, which render him a comparatively harmless spectacle. In fact, but for the appearance of the old names in the novel, and something like a parody of the famous well scene associated with Sir Rowland Trenchard, Mr. Farnie might be said to have cut his hero entirely adrift from Mr. Ainsworth's episodes and localities, his chief object having evidently been that of furnishing the numerous ladies of this theatre with opportunities of displaying their talents. In this he has been partly successful. The transference of Mr. David James and Mr. Thorne to the new Vaudeville Theatre has necessarily lowered the strength of the male element in the Strand company, but the management have already done a great deal to repair their loss in the person of a Mr. Poulton, who now makes his first appearance in London. The humor of his part is a little conventional. Mr. Farnie chooses to represent the *Blueskin* of his version of "Jack Sheppard" as a comic policeman of our days. The fun of the constable in blue, who takes babes, and courts cooks wholesale, has been, in fact, pretty well exhausted on the stage; but Mr. Poulton's performance is genuinely humorous, and his songs, one of which, with its accompaniment of dancing, was actually five times encored, have a quaint drollery about them which is certain to make the actor a favorite at this theatre. The writing of the burlesque is occasionally lame, but this may have been due in some degree to the actors, who were generally far from perfect in their words. The puns, with a few exceptions, are poor, and as a rule they missed fire. The scenery is good, particularly Mr. Hall's view of Alsatia, with the River Thames and old London-bridge."

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

Mme. Patti had announced two concerts in Liverpool as the last to be given by her before her "approaching departure for America." Teresita Carreno was the pianist....Mr. Pearson has retired from the Alexandra Theatre, in Liverpool, and assumed the directorship of the Prince of Wales....Concerning the recent production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Queen's, in London, the *Daily News* says: "Richly mounted and gorgeously costumed Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' was produced with a completeness of detail that has not been bestowed on the fanciful work of our great poet since the celebrated revival at the Princess' Theatre under the Kean management. The cast of characters is not all that could be wished in every respect, but the piece runs smoothly, if a little slowly to the end, and the audience testified to their approval of the performance by loud and continuous applause. The chief feature of the revival was the *debût* of Mr. Phelps in the character of *Bottom*, the weaver, a part which he sustained with all that force of action and originality of treatment which drew general attention to his impersonation at Sadler's Wells Theatre in 1853. If there be one fault to find in Mr. Phelps' clever and difficult study, it is in the over-elaboration of the part, which renders somewhat tame by contrast the main action of the piece; but the courtship of *Titania*, and the utter bewilderment of the weaver when daybreak brings him to his former self, are specimens of Mr. Phelps' highest powers, that no lover of Shakespearean comedy should miss seeing once more."....Mme. Alboni has been compelled to leave her Paris residence in the Champs Elysées for England, owing to the siege. Signor Bottesini, the contra-basso player, is another refugee in England....The *Athenæum*, newspaper, remarks: "For the first time in Paris, since theatres were permanently established, there has been a complete cessation of dramatic performances. While the Revolution was progressing, the tragedies of Marie Joseph Chenier and Arnault *père* were performed—and while the Reign of Terror deluged the streets of Paris with blood—pastoral dramas recording the lives and quarrels of Corydon and Amoret divided the public favor with republican idylls celebrating the triumphs of the new régime, the marriage of priests, and other novelties. Napoleon went to the campaign which ended at Waterloo while the "Triomphe de Trajan" was being performed; and the entry for the second time of the Allies into Paris was celebrated by the production of "Le Roi et la Ligue." Subsequently, neither defeat nor revolution was able to check the vogue of dramatic performances. Not the least curious feature of the present struggle is the fact that theatrical entertainments have been stopped by authority, and that even before the interference of the law public opinion had brought about their cessation. With the end of theatrical performances, comes, of course, a stoppage of the journals, wholly, or in a great measure devoted to the drama....An interesting and valuable relic of the greatest actor who ever adorned the British stage is now in the possession of Mr. Fred Williams, of Saltley, Birmingham. It consists of an antique chair of solid oak, curiously carved, bearing on the border of its back panel the inscription, "David Garrick, 1774, Grub-street," and upon the panel itself the Shakespearian motto, "All the world's a stage." A larger chair, adorned with the name and titles of Sir Godfrey Kneller, carved in a somewhat similar fashion, is also in the possession of Mr. Williams.... ....The Opera Comique is the latest addition to the list of new theatres that have been built in London the last few months. The new theatre occupies a portion of the site of Lyon's Inn; it adjoins that belonging to Mr. Sefton Parry, and when completed it will, without doubt, be one of the most elegant places of amusement in the metropolis. In its construction the greatest care has been taken to secure a good view of the stage from all parts of the house, and the architect has admirably succeeded. The front of the stage is a trifle larger than the Princess', and the shape of the interior is that known as the flat horse-shoe. The arrangement of the auditorium will be found to partake of the greatest novelty, and the accommodation made for visitors far exceeds that now offered to the public in any theatre in the metropolis. There are no less than four good entrances to the house, viz.: one in the Strand, two in Wych-street and the other in Holywell-street. The stair-cases are fire-proof, and in case of emergency the entire audience could leave the theatre in less than five minutes. The decorations, when completed, will be found to embrace everything that taste and luxury could suggest, and the proprietors may well anticipate a great success for their undertaking. The entertainments to be given will be of a nature altogether new to London, and they will be supported by artists of the highest class in the profession....The grand new opera at Vienna is spoken of as a partial failure; like opera-houses nearer home, it cannot be made to pay.

NORTHERN OHIO.

The First Agricultural Fair—Magnificent Grounds and Buildings—Character of the Show.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1870.

The first inaugural Fair of the Northern Ohio Fair Association opened, this forenoon, under the direction of the leading members of the Association. Owing to slight indisposition, the President, Amasa Stone, Jr., does not preside, but his post is ably filled by Hon. J. T. Robson; and the Corresponding Secretary, Col. S. D. Harris, appears to possess the inestimable quality of being ubiquitous, and of making every one contented with himself, and thereby tractable and docile. The weather, for some days past, has been stormy, and heavy rains have fallen; yet the managers have not been idle. On the contrary, the grounds present a promising prospect, and should the sun shine fair on to-morrow and the following days, this first meeting must prove a great success.

THE BEAUTY OF THE GROUNDS.

The grounds of the Association were quite recently purchased from the late George Sprague, Esq., and they contain, with the addition of the trotting track, close on one hundred acres. The entire is most elegantly laid out. The cottage residence is now the Club-house of the members. It looks on to the main entrance, is flanked by ornamental woods, and has on its rear a charming plot of English grass garden and artificial ponds. The buildings just completed for the convenience of exhibitors are numerous and convenient. They consist of long rows of roomy box-stalls for horses and horned cattle; well-contrived pens for sheep and hogs, and neat coops for the poultry; an exquisitely-designed temple, of circular form, for the floral portion of the show; a large, nearly square hall for the fruits; a long hall, with double aisles, for the display of the mechanics' arts, which, not being sufficient in point of space, has a supplementary marquee attached; another similarly-shaped hall for exhibition of domestic articles; a lofty octagonal building, appropriated to the fine arts; and last, though not least, an immense amphitheatre, that is over 300 feet in diameter, and is capable of containing and seating 10,000 persons. The grand stand on the track seats 7,000 persons. Taking all the various buildings into account, there are no less than twelve well-constructed buildings on the grounds.

ADVANTAGE OF "FIXED" GROUNDS.

These fixed fair-grounds appear to us a great improvement on the migratory establishments, where stock suffer so much that owners are often prevented from exhibiting for fear of sustaining the loss of a valuable animal. For instance, a blood horse that lives in a roomy, close-built, well-ventilated box, is almost certain to take cold if the weather is in the least unfavorable when he is exposed in a loosely-built, ill-ventilated stall, so low that he has to bow his head to enter it, and so narrow that he can by no means lie at his ease. The same is applicable to all live stock, and the various articles on exhibition suffer in value when not duly protected from the weather.

THE HORSE SHOW.

The best of the horses of the Western trotting world are here, as the following names will show: *Decly, Mary Taylor, Chicago*, formerly *Rocky; Bay Henry, Clementina, John Morrissey*, looking himself in spite of the five-mile dash at the Buffalo Fall meeting; *W. K. Thomas, Belle of Patterson, Foggy Dhu* and the well-known pacer *Vorhes*. These cracks of the trotting turf stand close by their noble rivals for fame, the noted stallions. The match horses *Virginia Charlie, Young Albion, Mambrino, Mambrino Clay, Ohio Hero* and five colts, *Bros Abdallah* and five colts, *Scorcher*, a horse of twenty-seven years off, yet accompanied by five blooming colts and several others that want of space alone prevents us from enumerating. The entries of young stock are numerous, but as the individuals have as yet made no record, we cannot venture to forestall their judges.

CATTLE.

Among the horned cattle the Short-horns, exhibited by R. Baker, of Amherst, are first-class animals; they are a small herd in themselves, numbering fifteen head. The Herefords are exhibited by several owners. The working steers of this breed are highly and worthily esteemed among farmers, as they become when matured hardy, steady workers. The Devon cattle claim a special and laudatory notice. They are largely represented, and have arrived from both the northern and central sections of the State.

SHEEP.

The heavy condition of the roads has rendered the display of sheep small. The varieties on hand are the South Downs, Cotswolds, Leicesters and Lincolns. We regret not to enumerate in this list some of the smaller breeds, for, although Ohio is rich in pasture and productive under culture, she sometimes errs in raising miserable grade merinos—those unlovely sheep that sell in the New-York markets at the handsome rates of four and four and a half cents per pound. Fair and beauteous Ohio, that claims the fairest place among her sister States, that boasts the fattest herds and the richest pastures, ought to make a better show of her flocks.

THE SWINE.

The swine are the worthy progenitors of those huge porcine individuals that weekly meet their end in the shambles of Communipaw out of New York—valuable stock for consuming corn and for filling pork barrels, but overweighty for general consumption for fully seven months of the year, when ice is at a premium, and when it is even too hot to growl.

POULTRY.

The exhibition is rich in the choice and short-legged varieties of Asiatic poultry. The Brahmas of all shades of color, from dark gray to quite light, are in great force, and are deservedly favorites. They are frequent layers, good meat producers and careful mothers. The French varieties are meagrely represented, and Merry England has not much to show except her Dorkings and her snowy ducks, from Aylesbury. On the whole, the exhibition of live stock is good, and with this announcement we conclude. To-morrow you shall have an account of the inanimates. The prize-list amounts to the handsome sum of $20,000, payable in currency.

M. M.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

A Hitch in the Twenty-sixth New-York District—Seven Hundred and Fifty Ballots, and no Nomination—Conservative Convention at Richmond, Va.—Candidates in Massachusetts and Elsewhere.

Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Twenty-sixth District, met on Wednesday, and adjourned on Friday night temporarily, without making a nomination. Seven hundred and fifty ballots were taken, without a result. The following indicates the position of the candidates: On the first ballot, Hon. G. W. Hotchkiss, the present Congressman, received the seven votes of Broome; Hon. Milo Goodrich, the eleven votes of Tioga and Tompkins; Hon. Abram Lawrence, the four votes of Schuyler; then Hotchkiss received the eleven votes of Broome and Schuyler, and Goodrich received eleven. Lastly, the votes of Broome and Schuyler were cast for Lawrence, making eleven for him and eleven for Goodrich, the Goodrich delegates declining under instructions to change their votes. The convention will meet again on Monday.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 8.—The Conservative Congressional Convention for the Third District met here today. Gen. William H. T. Lee presided. Gen. John H. Cox, of Chesterfield, was nominated over Col. Albert Ordway, late of the United States Army. The vote stood Cox, 7,022, Ordway, 6,150. The vote was according to the number of Conservative voters represented.

Boston, Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the Fourth District, to-day, unanimously nominated Samuel Hooper for re-election to Congress. Robert C. Pitman has been nominated for Congress, in the First District, by the prohibitionists.

The Democrats in the Third District nominated William Gaston for Congress this afternoon.

New-Orleans, Oct. 8.—A Convention, composed of bolters from the Republican Party, was held today. F. E. Dumas was nominated for Congress from the First District. Many nominations were made for Municipal officers. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Primary Elections by the Young Democracy—The Result.

Primary elections were held in the various wards last evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention, to be held by the Young Democracy on Monday evening at Apollo Hall, and also to choose delegates to the Congressional, Assembly and School Trustee Conventions, to be held by the same party during the week. No elections were held in the Third and Seventeenth Wards.

Political Brevities.

At a meeting of the New Tammany Hall Democratic Reform Association, otherwise the Jacob Cohen Party, at Masonic Hall, yesterday afternoon, Jacob Cohen received the nomination for Coroner.

The Fifteenth Ward Matthew T. Brennan Association raised a banner last evening at the corner of Bleecker-street and Fifth-avenue, inscribed with the name of M. T. Brennan for Sheriff. A band of music was present. Judge Walker J. Fowler presided, and speeches were made by Judge Spencer, Mr. Crowley, Dr. Hoopner, Joseph Strauss, and others. A song was given by Mr. Linn. The speakers considered that the nomination of Mr. Brennan was equivalent to an election.

The Suffolk County Republican Central Committee has organized by the election of E. A. Carpenter as Chairman, and O. B. Ackerly as Secretary.

The Irish Republican Club of the Twenty-first Ward assembled, last night, at No. 453 Fourth-avenue. Joseph O'Carrol presided. The meeting was largely attended. A stirring address was made by Joseph I. C. Clarke, Esq., of the *Irish Republic*, in the course of which he adverted to the pardon of the Fenian prisoners by President Grant.

BASE BALL.

Defeat of the Atlantic Club.

The return game of the series between the Atlantic and Star Clubs, the first of which was played last Spring, resulting in the defeat of the Stars by a score of 8 to 1, took place yesterday at the Capitoline Grounds. The contest ended in favor of the Stars by a score of 31 to 24. Zettlein, of the Atlantic nine, was absent on the occasion, Chapman acting as pitcher. In the first four innings the Atlantics played with only eight men, posting but two outfielders. The weather was chilly and consequently the attendance was not large. The game opened in favor of the Stars, who obtained a lead of 3 to 2 in the first innings. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	STARS.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	3	2	2	6	F. Rogers, l. f.	5	5	6	0
Smith, 3d b.	2	2	3	3	Hicks, c.	7	4	5	0
Start, 1st b.	4	4	14	0	Dollard, s. s.	5	4	1	2
Chapman, p.	4	2	0	2	Clyne, 3d b.	5	5	4	1
Ferguson, c.	2	4	3	3	Cummings, p.	0	2	0	0
Munn, c. f.	1	2	0	0	Beavans, 2d b.	3	4	1	1
Hall, l. f.	1	0	2	0	Worth, c. f.	3	4	1	0
Pike, 2d b.	3	2	3	2	Packer, 1st b.	2	6	7	0
McDonald, r. f.	4	2	0	0	M. Rogers, r. f.	1	2	2	1
Total	24	20	27	16	Total	31	36	27	5

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	2	3	0	5	2	1	7	2	2	24
Stars	3	2	8	3	5	3	2	2	3	31

Umpire—Mr. Glover, of the Empire Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.
Runs Earned—Atlantics, 6; Stars, 14.
First Base by Errors—Atlantics, 10; Stars, 7.

Harvards vs. Trimountains.

Boston, Oct. 6.—In the base-ball match, today, the Harvards defeated the Trimountains by a score of 31 to 1.

The Lexington-Avenue Stabbing Case.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, an examination was held in the case of Mattie Dean, who stabbed Ida Dowell in the house of ill-fame No. 137 Lexington-avenue, (new number,) and of her sister Carrie, who was alleged to have assisted in the act. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Chadwick, the proprietress of the place, and of Louisa Grove, Hattie Greene, a servant, and of the injured girl herself, that the immediate cause of the quarrel was Ida's calling the little sister of the accused, May Stella Dean, a demirep. After hearing the testimony of the witnesses, Justice Bixby discharged Carrie, who was charged with having held Ida while the sister stabbed her. He committed Mattie for further examination on Tuesday afternoon. The mother of the prisoners was in Court, and applied for the release of May Stella from custody, which was granted.

A New Crystal Palace Proposed.

The land at present owned by David Allerton, Esq., and used for cattle-yards, between Third and Fourth avenues, immediately above the Yorkville tunnel, has been purchased by the Crystal Palace Association for the site of their proposed monster Exhibition building. It comprises 22½ acres of land, commanding a fine view of the City and suburbs. The proposed Palace for the exhibition of the productions of all nations will be 180 feet deep, with an open space in the centre of 11 acres. It will also be 3,600 feet long, 180 feet wide, and it is understood that three of the sections or sides will be eight stories high. The court-yard will be laid out with great taste, and will be ornamented with fountains, statuary, flowers, rare shrubs, &c. The Palace will be built of iron and glass. The style of architecture, although not fully settled on, will be imposing, and ornamental in the highest degree. The capital of the Crystal Palace Association is $7,000,000.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Chicago has 3,773 Methodists.

The Methodists in California report 5,815 members, a gain of 616.

The average salary of Methodist ministers in the Boston Conference is $1,420.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois Wesleyan University have voted to admit ladies into the institution.

Legacies to the amount of $80,000 were left to the Wesleyan Missionary Society during the month of August.

The religious papers of Wurtemberg represent the Methodists in their country as in a prosperous condition.

Parker Pillsbury, lately connected with the *Revolution*, has engaged to preach for six months to a Radical congregation in Salem, Ohio.

The statistics of British Wesleyan Methodism, just published, show the number of members to be, including probationers, 613,071; ministers, 3,267.

J. H. Ball claims to have printed the Bible "in all the known and spoken languages in the world." The languages are arranged in alphabetical order, and number just ninety-one.

The Jews of Pesth, Hungary, are about to erect a magnificent structure, in addition to the many existing, at an expense of one million dollars. The service is to be strictly conservative.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of Canada will be held at Port Hope, commencing Oct. 9. Rev. W. Morley Punshon preaches in the morning, and Rev. Ephraim Evans in the evening.

One of the principal friends of Methodism in Scotland has just died—Bailie Thompson, of Glasgow. Mr. Thompson was a liberal supporter of Methodist institutions. He was sixty-four years of age at the time of his death.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions is deeply in debt, and the churches are called on to rally and furnish the necessary funds. There are many vacant fields which it is impossible to occupy because the means are wanting.

The Episcopal Convention of the State of New-York has been held the past week. The Bishop's address studiously avoided all the questions of ritualism now dividing the body. He reports 2,525 confirmations the past year.

The Shanars, a large tribe of degraded devil-worshippers in Southern India, have now over 500 native preachers, and 100,000 nominal Christians, have abandoned heathenism, and formed themselves into congregations for Christian worship.

Rev. L. H. Wells, a graduate of Harbot College and of Berkeley Seminary, at Middletown, has assumed the charge of Trinity Chapel Church House and the parish school, located on George-street, between College and High streets, New-Haven, Conn.

The *Moravian* says that Metz, which has witnessed the most bloody battles of the present war, is the city where the Romish priests, in 1685, burnt the Bibles of the Huguenots. It took twelve hours to consume the pile. Sedan was the seat of a Huguenot theological seminary.

The Baptists have in Georgia the enormous number of 1,212 churches, with 115,193 members, of whom 89,070 are colored. Besides these, there are 205 colored churches, with a membership of 27,709; 362 anti-missionary churches, with a membership of 11,240; and 298 regular Baptist churches, with 15,913 members.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church at Janesville, Wis., was dedicated Aug. 15, by Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago. Having finished his sermon, he was just proceeding to take up the subscription to secure a debt of $6,000, when an alarm of fire drove off half of his audience. The entire cost of the building is $34,000.

Rev. Titus Coan, a well-known missionary to the Hawaiian Islands, was expected to arrive in this City last week, after a continuous absence of thirty-six years at his post of labor. During this time he has received 12,000 of the islanders into the communion of the Protestant Church.

The difficulty in the Church of the Evangelists, Philadelphia, about a prayer-meeting, has been settled. The *Episcopalian* says: "A new programme of services in the Church of the Evangelists has been printed and circulated, and has been read from the desk by the rector. In it we find this line: 'Prayer-meeting (conducted by laymen) every Friday evening.'"

A site has been selected for the proposed Syracuse University, in the eastern part of that city. It embraces about fifty acres, valued at $60,000, and is a gift from the citizens of the place. Five different sites were offered. The largest subscription made for the benefit of the University is from Judge Comstock, who gives it $35,000.

The Ritual Commission of the English Church, after a series of meetings extending over more than a year, has at last handed in a most complex and contradictory report. The report is signed by twenty-seven of the thirty members, and is half a page long; but the expressions of dissent occupy twenty-seven pages. All of them dissent once; sixteen twice; three three times, and two of them five times. What is most wonderful, seventeen of them, a majority, protest against the action on the Athanasian Creed.

Of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Australia, the *Methodist Recorder* says: "Sixteen promising young men were received on trial as candidates for the ministry, and had been appointed to circuits, there being at present no theological institution in which they could receive a preparatory course of instruction. During the year there had been a clear increase of 3,538 church members, but two-thirds of this increase had occurred in the two mission districts of the Friendly and Fiji Islands. The total number of members in those Polynesian islands, the missions in which have for the last sixteen years been carried on under the direction of the Australasian Conference, is reported at 29,011, of which number more than 20,000 are in Fiji. In the colonial districts, including Australia, Tasmania and New-Zealand, 26,545 church members are reported."

Attempted Bank Robbery.

BANK VAULT BLOWN OPEN.
HERRING'S SAFE STOPS THE BURGLARS!
LETTER FROM THE CASHIER.

Smith's Bank, Perry, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1870.
Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

Gents: Our bank was entered by burglars on the night of Sept. 19, and a desperate attempt made to rob the bankers' chest we bought from you a few years since. They wedged the doors to our vault, introduced powder, and blew it open. Your safe was the next object of their attention, and was badly abused. They tried it with wedges, sledges, powder, &c., but *it still remained intact, and held our valuables all secure*, though it bears evidence of a hard fight.

We wish you would send us another of same size, with your new patent tongue and groove door, with rubber-packed flange and all late improvements.

Respectfully yours,
H. N. PAGE, Cashier.

Herring's New Patent Champion Bankers' Safes, with recent improvements. Protected from the blow-pipe as well as the drill.

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—*Advertisement.*

Of Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard Rubber Multipedal Truss.—Thirteen years' experience in the treatment of ruptures with this truss has shown results never before attained in the history of trusses. No. 2 Barclay-street. Dr. Riggs in daily attendance.—*Advertisement.*

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Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Bandages, &c. Large stock, low prices, with correct adjustment. At SEELEY'S Hard Rubber Truss Establishment, No. 3 Ann-st.

MARRIED.

BREEVORT—BUTLER.—In Hartford, Conn., Oct. 5, at St. John's Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, assisted by Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, EDWARD RENWICK BREEVORT, of New-York, and MARY LEWIS, daughter of John A. Butler, Esq., of Hartford.

DIED.

HATCH.—At his residence in Brooklyn, E. D., Oct. 7, WM. B. HATCH, aged 63.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the South Third-street Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Oct. 9, at 1½ o'clock.

KEVENY.—On Friday, 7th, SUSAN JANE, beloved wife of John Keveny, aged 36 years, 2 months, and 7 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 107 2d-st., Williamsburg, E. D.

LYLE.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 8, at Tenafly, N. J., ELIZABETH LYLE, widow of Samuel Lyle, aged 85 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, John S. Lyle, at Tenafly, on Tuesday, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave from Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M., for Tenafly, and return at 11½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Chambers-st., on the arrival of the 11½ o'clock train, (about 12½ o'clock,) to accompany her remains to Green-wood Cemetery. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

TWINE.—On Saturday, Oct. 8, ELIZABETH A. TWINE, daughter of George Caplin, in the 34th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

TOBIAS.—Oct. 7, EMILY, second daughter of Dr. S. I. Tobias.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 49 West 23d-st., on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NO. 686 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST.,
Successors to E. V. Haughwout & Co.
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300 FINE ENGLISH IRON-STONE DINNER SETS, $20.
DECORATED DINNER SETS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, GLASS-WARE,
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VASES, PARIAN, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

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QUITTING BUSINESS.—GILT BAND French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED AND Gilt China Tea Sets at half price.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—COLORED Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, English goods, $4 50.

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QUITTING BUSINESS.—IVORY-HANDled Table Knives, Rogers', Sheffield, make, $8 50 the dozen.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, handsomely engraved, gilt Slop and Bowl, very best plate, $39.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—SILVER-plated Castors, six Cut and Engraved Bottles, $5 50.

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CLARKE'S NEW METHOD FOR REED ORGANS. $2 50.
ROOT'S CABINET ORGAN INSTRUCTOR. $2 50.
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DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

STEINWAY HALL, 14TH-ST.
SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES and LECTURES.
A series of Sunday evening religious services, with lectures on the doctrines of
EMANUEL SWEDENBORG,
will be commenced at Steinway Hall, 14th-st., on
SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 9.
First lecture by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES. Subject—*The Second Coming of the Lord a Spiritual, and not a Personal, Coming.*
The public invited. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN.)—The congregation of this church will worship in Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and 15th-st. Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 9, at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Subject of evening discourse, being the third of a course on the principles of liberal Christians: *The Scriptures; the Nature of their Inspiration, and their Relations to other Sources of Religious Truth.*

WILLETT-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Willett-st., near Grand, JOHN S. HAUGH, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock. A. H. BRUMMELL, Superintendent. Communion and baptismal services at 3 P. M. Young men's meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Friends and strangers invited.

NOTICE.—THE NEXT QUARTERLY MEETing of the Southern Convocation of the Diocese of New-York will be held in St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst. Cars leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 9½ A. M. for Williamsbridge Station, where carriages will be in waiting.
C. D. JACKSON, D. D., Dean of Convocation.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will meet with the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in 33d-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All are affectionately invited to attend. Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, will address the Association on *The Requisites to Successful Teaching.*

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, PAStor elect of the New-England Congregational Church, of this City, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services temporarily in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. All are invited. Due notice will be given of the removal to the Church corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FRED. EVANS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the MORNING, *God Helps Those Who Help Themselves*; in the EVENING, *Like Cures Like*. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Welcome to all.

ST. AMBROSE (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) CHURCH, corner of Prince and Thompson sts.—The services in this church on and after SUNDAY, the 9th inst., will be, until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., except on the first Sunday, at 7½ P. M. The sittings are free, with the usual offertory.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner Morton-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning discourse—*Gideon's Victory*; subject for evening discourse—*The Waiting Savior.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SCHAFFER, Superintendent.—Services in the Chapel at 10½ A. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET, D. D., will preach in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH, the 9th inst., at 3 and 7½ P. M.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 2 P. M.

MR. CHAS. F. LEE AT PLIMPTON'S Building, 9th-st., east of 3d-av., SUNDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Abiding in Christ.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 26th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

ORATORY OF ST. SACRAMENT.—Services SUNDAY at 7, 10, 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.; daily Eucharist at 7 A. M. and daily choral prayers at 8 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., (Holy Communion,) and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, the first of a course of sermons on Faith and Works. Subject—*Believing.* Strangers cordially invited.

IMPORTANT CHANGE AT HOWARD Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—After this the Sunday-school will be in session from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M., followed for thirty minutes by singing and short earnest addresses.

Prayer-meeting TUESDAY EVENING at 7½; day-school from 9 to 3 o'clock. Visitors received daily, except Saturday; best time to visit the Mission is from 10 to 2 o'clock, during which time the Superintendent will also be present.

SUNDAY, Mr. JOHN B. ANDERSON, from London, and others, will speak.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY AT Cooper Institute every Sunday evening, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance.—On SUNDAY EVENING the meeting will be addressed by THOMAS HEYWOOD, Esq., editor of the *Temperance Star*; Dr. MARY E. WALKER, the celebrated female physician, writer and orator, and Rev. JOHN BENNETT ANDERSON, Grand Councillor of the G. Lodge of I. O. G. T. of England. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P., will preside.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., SUNDAY, 9th, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. A. STURGES, for many years missionary at the Micronesian Islands; also, preaching at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and at No. 275 West-st., at 3 P. M.

THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av., having been thoroughly repaired, will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY. Preaching in the morning by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D. The Sunday-school will meet at 2½ P. M. Communion service at 3½. Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., (former Pastor,) will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKlyn.—Rev. AUGUSTUS BROADHEAD, Missionary to India, being about to return on Wednesday, will preach for the last time on SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. HUGH S. CARPENTER will administer the Communion at the close of morning service, and will preach as usual in the EVENING. Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. ROBERT IBBOTSON will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. WM. MCALLISTER at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.; Sacrament at 3 o'clock; Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

THE BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY MORNING in Seventh-street (near 3d-av.) M. E. Church, Rev. C. BACKMAN, Pastor. In the EVENING Mr. HUGO will preach in Allen-street (near Canal-st.) Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. NEWELL, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

POLYTECHNIC HALL, BROOKLYN, Livingston-st., near Court-st.—Rev. AUGUSTUS BRODHEAD, returning to India, will preach in the MORNING, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will afterward be administered by Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER. Mr. CARPENTER will preach in the EVENING.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sermon morning and evening by Rev. JOHN B. THOMPSON, D. D., of Saugerties, N. Y.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP TALBOT, OF Indiana, will preach (D. V.) in St. Luke's Church, No. 485 Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on SUNDAY NIGHT. Service commences at 7½. Sunday night services continue through the season. Morning service at 10½; afternoon, 3½.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. The sexton will be in attendance at the Church every morning next week, from 9 to 11 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. OSCAR HUGO. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.* And in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 41st-st.—Services will be held in the morning, 10½, commemorative of the late THEODORE B. STOUT, when addresses are expected by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D., Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and others. Evening, 7½; preaching by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7¼ P. M. A cordial invitation given to attend these services.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Monthly Sunday-school concert at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses from Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of Howard Mission, and others.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. W. CONKLING, on SUNDAY, (Oct. 9,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and those having no regular place of worship are specially invited.

THE RUIN OF THE PAPACY.—Bishop SNOW, whose discourses are so grossly belied and misrepresented by the *Herald*, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Fall of Antichrist and Coming of Christ.*

THE JANE-STREET M. E. SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold a monthly meeting on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. The large collection of idols and curiosities from China, &c., belonging to the Society, will be exhibited and explained by Mr. B. D. L. SOUTHERLAND.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, 31st-st., near 2d-av.—Working-men and women especially invited; a welcome seat for all. Service, 10½, 7½ o'clock. A pure Gospel embraced in earnest; practical sermons for the masses.
N. L. BRIGGS, Assistant Minister.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder WM. STUART, from Philadelphia, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the soon coming of Christ, and a future life to be obtained at His coming. All are invited to hear.

SPIRITUALISM TODAY AT 3 P. M. IN the hall south-west corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st. Startling manifestations are witnessed here every Sunday, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals encouraging and wooing them onward toward their heavenly home. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY, Oct. 9, at 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

MRS. EMMA HARDINGE WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats. Children's lyceum at 2 P. M.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH on SABBATH in the New-York Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach, at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., for deaf mutes; 4 P. M., catechetical instruction. Rev. V. BRUCE will preach at 7½ P. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Communion service after morning sermon.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. ABBOTT BROWN, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.—REV. G. H. HEPWORTH will preach SUNDAY EVENING on the *Moral Lesson of Napoleon's Career*—a lecture to young men. A collection will be taken up for the Sunday-school.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts., Rev. Mr. KETELL will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. L. S. WEED will preach 7½ P. M. Subject—*Beauty of Character.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, Mercer-st., between Waverley and Clinton places.—SUNDAY Rev. Mr. MUSSEY will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. LEONARD BACON at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

NEW-YORK CHURCH, HOUSTON AND Thompson sts.—SABBATH services at 10½ and 7½. Sabbath-school at 9½ and 2 o'clock. Seats all free and strangers made welcome. Rev. W. W. PAGE, Pastor.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH will hold divine service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. The Rector (Rev. Dr. PRICE) will preach. Seats free.

MONTHLY CONCERT OF THE Morning Star Sabbath-school, No. 120 West 24th-st., will be addressed SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., by prominent speakers. PHILIP PHILLIPS is expected to sing.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. WILLIAM W. ANDREWS WILL preach in the Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Service at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject, *Filial Piety.*

REV. F. BROWN WILL PREACH IN the Second-street M. E. Church (near Avenue D) at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. F. H. BURCH. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., next to 24th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 278 6th-av.

REDUCE THE STAGE FARES!

Some Facts and Figures for the Public to Consider.

The Relative Merits of City Cars and Omnibuses—Reminiscences of the Olden Time—The Expenses of the Past and of the Present Compared.

At a time when increased accommodations for local travel are of so much importance, and in view of the innumerable schemes for surface, underground, elevated and pneumatic railways to supply the need, it is curious to note the rapid disappearance from the scene of action of our City omnibus lines, which were at one time the main reliance of our citizens for such accommodation. The existing six lines, to judge from the crowded state of their stages in the morning and evening, are proportionately as well patronized as the street cars. The passengers on the omnibuses are better dressed people, and apparently better able to afford to pay the higher rate of fare than the majority of those who travel on the cars. It would, therefore, seem from the preference given to them by those who can afford it, that they would be in still greater demand were their fares lowered, and that a profitable competition might be sustained with every railroad that affords inadequate accommodation to the public. We propose in this article, together with a few reminiscences of the history of, and some gossip about, our City stages, to state a few facts which go to sustain an argument that there is no reason why the omnibus fare today should be four cents more than it was in 1860.

Nearly a century ago the Bull's Head Tavern marked the site of the present Bowery Theatre, and in those days from "Bull's Head to the Battery" was a "magnificent distance." To those who could not afford a carriage, a ride was a tiresome undertaking when accomplished in one of the rude and jolting vehicles, the prototypes of which may be yet seen in use in the towns and villages within a radius of thirty miles of the City, and, to judge from their battered and time-worn appearance, many of those that are pressed into service during camp-meeting times, or like extraordinary occasions, have once done service within our limits.

As the growing City became impatient of restraint and leaped over its traditionary boundaries, increased facilities of transit were demanded, and before its march of progress time and space became practically annihilated, and it is now no longer a matter of surprise that a man of business may spend his days in the City and his nights thirty miles away from the scene of his labors. To the New-Yorker of the present day, who has only to consult his own pleasure and convenience in the choice of some one of the numerous railroad and omnibus lines to speedily transport him to the desired point, it may be interesting to recall some reminiscences of the means afforded for City travel in his own boyhood and what was enjoyed by his fathers and grandfathers.

The record of seventy years ago inform us that three lines of stages were sufficient to meet the wants of the period. Two lines left the Bull's Head Tavern, running side by side until they reached Madison-square, and there diverged, one pursuing a route by way of the Bloomingdale road to Manhattanville, and the other the Boston road to Harlem, both lines charging twenty-five cents for the carriage of passengers. BAKER'S tavern, at the corner of Wall and New streets was the starting point of another line, which, running along the banks of the Hudson River, made Greenwich Village—in the neighborhood of the Charles-street of today—its terminus.

In addition to these three lines of stages, the Boston accommodation stage left No. 1 Cortlandt-street at 3 o'clock P. M., and stopped at different points on the upper part of the island every day, Sunday excepted; and the Westchester and West Farms stage left No. 30 Bowery at 4 P. M. every day, Sunday excepted, and afforded the same accommodation. Two stages also ran to Mamaroneck, one from No. 30 Bowery at 10 A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and one at the same hour from No. 21 Bowery, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Dwellers in the suburban settlements extensively availed themselves of the opportunities afforded them by these stages.

About 1828 or 1830 ASA WALL started a line of stages, (the vehicles used being called "carryalls,") to run from the Bank Coffee-house (near the present site of the United States Sub-Treasury, in Pine-street,) to Greenwich Village, and another line was started by a Mr. BREWER, the keeper of a livery-stable, which was situated on the Bloomingdale road, about the site of the present colossal Grand Central Hotel. This line ran from the stables to the corner of Broadway and Liberty-street. The proprietors of these early stage routes may be considered the pioneers of the present system of omnibus lines.

The first line of improved coaches was started by the KIP BROS.—the firm being afterward changed to KIP & BROWN. It was known as the Chelsea line, and starting at Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, ran along Ninth-avenue on to Broadway to Bowling-green. Their success, and the growing need of increased facilities for City travel, stimulated others to like enterprises, and in 1850 there were 425 licensed stages in successful operation. KIP & BROWN ran thirty-eight two-horse stages from the corner of Twenty-third-street and Ninth-avenue to Hudson-street, through Hudson-street to Canal, and through Canal-street to Broadway, and so to Bowling-green. It retained the name it was first known by—the Chelsea line. This firm also ran a branch line from the Hudson River Railroad Depot to Greenwich-street, and down Greenwich-street to Battery-place.

WATFIELD & WILKINS ran eighteen stages from East Twenty-seventh-street to South Ferry, and also seven stages from East Thirty-second street to South Ferry. CORNELL & TURNURE owned a line of twenty-five stages, which ran from West Twenty-seventh-street to the same point. CONCKLIN & BRO. ran a line of twenty-eight stages from East Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue to South Ferry. It was known as the Bull's Head line. JAMES MURPHY owned a route that ran from East Fourteenth-street through Avenue B on to Broadway and to South Ferry, and employed twenty stages.

NOTT, RABBOT & ANDREWS ran fifteen stages from West Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue through Ninth-street to Broadway and South Ferry, and twenty stages from the same starting-point down Sixth-avenue and through Eighth-street to Broadway and the same terminus. MACKVELL & SIMPSON were the proprietors of a line running from East Tenth-street and Avenue C through East Broadway to Broadway and South Ferry, employing twenty-eight stages. CURTIS, PULLIS & MCLELLAND owned a line which, employing fourteen vehicles, ran from West Twenty-first-street and Seventh-avenue along the west side to Fulton Ferry, and a branch line which left the same point to and down Broadway to Fulton Ferry. WATFIELD & BREWER ran twenty-eight stages from the corner of Avenue C and Tenth-street and followed a route through the east side of town to South Ferry. MURPHY & KAVANAGH employed twenty vehicles in carrying passengers between Harlem Bridge and Tryon-row. They at one time reduced their fare to three cents, and their line was known as the three-cent line. BENJAMIN MOORE ran eight stages from Manhattanville to Tryon-row. LUDLOW, PULLIS & SINEY ran twenty stages from Avenue C to the Bowery, Broadway and South Ferry. CHARLES LENT owned a line which ran from East Sixty-first-street and Third-avenue to the Bowery, Chatham and Pearl streets and Burling-slip; there were twenty-four stages on this route. WILLIAM TYSON ran eighteen stages from Williamsburg Ferry along Grand-street, Broadway, Canal and Greenwich streets to Jersey City Ferry.

O'KEEFE & DURYEA were proprietors of a line of fifteen stages, which, starting at the City Hall Park, pursued a route through Broadway, Canal and Hudson streets and Eighth-avenue to Forty-eighth-street.

JAMES A. MARSHALL was the proprietor of the line afterward known as the Knickerbocker, which, starting at Twenty-third-street, crossed to Broadway through Bleecker-street and stopped at South Ferry; forty-one stages were employed. FREEMAN, LUDLUM & JIMMERSON ran twelve stages from the Houston-street Ferry, through Second-street and Broadway to the Jersey City Ferry, and SHELDON & HYNARD ran four stages from the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street to McComb's Dam and High Bridge. The fares varied upon the different lines, three, five, and six cents being charged.

By the census of 1850, the population of the City was 515,394, and to meet the wants of this population 480 hackney coaches licensed that year, added to the 425 stages, made a total of 905 vehicles licensed to carry passengers within the City limits. The first City railroad commenced operations, and every one in the stage business thought it was going to seriously interfere with the City omnibus routes, and their proprietors regarded the appearance of their formidable rival with considerable apprehension, but they were agreeably surprised that in the case of the particular route that was most likely to be affected by railroad competition upon the first day of that enterprise, the receipts were considerably augmented, and so far from omnibus routes suffering from the introduction of street cars, we find that during the next ten years (the fare for passengers during that period being the same as upon the cars,) the number of vehicles on the different lines was increased, and it is only since the fare on them has been higher than on the railroads that there has been any notable decrease, which points to the probability of the high tariff being an injury rather than a benefit to the business.

In 1860 the pay of drivers ranged from $1 to $1 50. Messrs. KIP & BROWN paid those they employed $1 per day, and on account of their steady employment, good horses and excellent treatment, they found no difficulty in getting men to work for them. The other lines paid $1 25, except the Knickerbocker Company, who added $2 75 to the wages of those of their men who worked full time—six full days in the week—which gave to those who received it an average of $1 50 a day. The extra pay was given as an inducement to the men to work steadily, and yet, strange to state, upon the authority of a stage-driver of that time, they had more difficulty in getting good men than many other lines, and were unpopular among their employes, which he ascribes to the fact that it was a difficult matter to make full time on the route, as there was always an opportunity given to an "extra" (one of a number of men who are kept partially employed by stage and railroad corporations until a permanent berth can be assigned them, and are so held in reserve to take the places of drivers or conductors who may fail from some cause to fulfill their duties) to take his place on the last day.

Stage driving requires some apprenticeship and the exercise of nerve, tact and judgment, and is attended with more responsibility than car driving on the City railroads. A slight knowledge of the use of the reins, a day's lesson in the handling of the car break and in learning the bell signals, united with ordinary intelligence are all the qualifications needed to fit a green hand for a car driver. In days of yore stage driving was considered an honorable profession, and many ambitious youngsters, who loved to loiter around the stables, longed for the day when they would be big enough to aspire to handle the reins and take the management of a stage-coach or omnibus. The immortal Sam Weller had many prototypes among the stage-drivers of early New-York, and twenty years ago there was a large number of the traditional "characters" that so many writers have delighted to picture.

There are at the present writing a few of the old hands still to be found, and the writer is acquainted with several of the veterans who, having mounted the box upon the early establishment of omnibus routes in the City, still pursue their chosen avocation, and who may be regarded as good specimens of the honest and manly stage-drivers of the olden time. One who takes the trouble of clambering up to a seat beside them may be well repaid in reminiscences of New-York in bygone days as he takes a ride up Broadway.

Stage-drivers are, and have always been, a hard-worked and poorly-paid class of toilers. Up to the outbreak of the war they received, as in 1850, except in rare instances, not more than $1 25 per day. Even in those days of hard con they were compelled to exercise the most rigid economy to support a family, and since that epoch, through all the fluctuations of greenbacks, and notwithstanding the increased cost of living, their wages have only been advanced to $1 75. Like the drivers and conductors on the cars, they are required to work from fourteen to fifteen hours per day, but unlike the car employes, who have the roof of the car for protection, mounted on the top of their vehicles, they are exposed to all the changes of the weather in the Winter, to the bites of Jack Frost, and during the heated terms are among the first to fall victims to the deadly sun-stroke. It seems to be a very generally received opinion among omnibus proprietors that drivers have a most imperfect conception of the difference between meum and tuum, and they claim that, if they were to increase the wages of the men, there would be no improvement, and they therefore prefer to use the money that might otherwise be devoted to that purpose in the employment of a large corps of detectives to keep their men within the bounds of moderate peculation. The drivers take refuge in that maxim so comfortable to loose moralists, "Having the name why not enjoy the game;" and "Honesty is the best policy," is a maxim, the applicability of which, to their peculiar line of business, is not by them admitted. The majority will not deny that they appropriate a few "fares" to their own uses, and only consider themselves criminal when detected, in which they bear a strong resemblance to the ancient Spartans. Nevertheless, either from a sense of modesty or the safeguards afforded to their employers by the detective system, they have a certain fixed rule among themselves as to what constitutes a good day's work, and they will never allow the day's receipts turned into the office to fall short of the amount, unless the day's traffic precludes the possibility. Their efforts to make more than this good day's work may account for the fact that a Broadway stage is never full, but has always room for one more passenger.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war the fare on the omnibus lines was raised to eight cents, their proprietors complaining that owing to the increased cost of everything they could not conduct their lines for a less charge. After the passage of the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, the fare was again raised to ten cents upon all the lines, with the exception of one—the line of stages now belonging to the Avenue C Railroad and Stage Company, which carried passengers for eight cents, and still continues to do so. Since Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY has been appointed to the Presidency of the Company, a clean and comfortable set of vehicles is to be found on the route, and the earnings are very satisfactory. This line travels over a considerable extent of territory, running from the Houston-street Ferry through Second and Bleecker streets to Broadway and Jersey City Ferry. The imposition of the tax under the Revenue act, has been no hardship to either railroad companies or stage proprietors, but, on the contrary, has afforded them a pretext to add to their incomes, the public being the only sufferers. Up to the present time, we have heard of no movement upon the part of stage-owners looking to a reduction which, in our opinion, is only, on the part of these gentlemen, an act of justice to the public, and might offer an opportunity for profitable enterprise in their line, in which view of the question the following figures seem to sustain us, and show, as we have said, no good reason why omnibus routes could not be made as profitable at eight cents, or lower, in 1870, as they were before the war at five and six cents; In 1860 there were twenty-four routes, (eight belonging to the New-York Consolidated Stage Company,) employing 596 omnibuses, (according to the returns in the Mayor's office,) paying a license of $20 each. The cost of stage horses was from $110 to $125; hay, $20 per ton; oats, 65 cents per bushel; meal, $2 per cwt.; straw, 75 cents per cwt.; bran, 90 cents to $1 20 per cwt. Stage drivers were paid $1 25, and hostlers and stable hands from $1 to $1 25 per day. In 1870 there are six lines, with 308 vehicles. Horses bring from $140 to $175, the majority being bought for $150; hay, $25 per ton; oats, 82 cents per bushel; meal, $1 70 per cwt.; straw, $1 20; bran, $1 25. Drivers are paid $1 75, and stable hands from $1 to $1 50 per day, and the license for a two-horse omnibus remains fixed at $20. Omnibus owners insist that where it cost them but $3 50 to run an omnibus for a day before the war, it costs them double that sum now; but these figures do not seem to prove their assertion, and as cheapness is as much a desideratum to our citizens as increased facilities for City travel, we are anxious to know, in the interests of the public, why, if street cars can be run at one-half the rate of fare charged on the omnibusses, although subject to the same fluctuation of patronage, and although, as might be urged, with double the carrying capacity, yet subject to more expense—such as keeping the track in repair, a larger amount of help, &c.—why cannot the fare on the stage routes be materially reduced, admitting that in the long run they may be proportionately more expensive than the railroads, and could not be conducted profitably with a greater reduction, when we have before us the example of one line that has been running so regularly at that rate—namely, the Cortland-street and Jersey City Ferry, or Avenue C Stage Company?

THE KING-STREET TRAGEDY.

Conflicting Evidence About the Manner of the Deceased's Death.

The investigation concerning the death of PETER CASSIDY, the ex-policeman, who, as alleged, was pushed out of a third-story window at No. 79 King-street, on the 4th inst., by his wife, was continued by Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday. The evidence in the case so far has been very conflicting. A son of the deceased testified, a day or two ago, that his mother was not in the room at the time his father fell out of the window while engaged in sharpening a knife.

Yesterday, CHARLES SENNETT, who occupies the rear portion of the first floor, at No. 79 King-street, front, testified that on the afternoon of the occurrence he spoke to CASSIDY, and that he found him sober. Witness learned a few moments after that a policeman had been called to settle a dispute between the deceased and his wife. Soon after that witness saw CASSIDY standing at his window, looking out, and with his hand resting on the sill. While in that position witness distinctly saw MRS. CASSIDY come up behind her husband, and saw her shove him out with her hands from behind. Deceased endeavored to save himself from falling by catching hold of the fire-escape, but failed to do so, falling into the yard. SENNETT also saw a boy try to hold deceased by the legs.

The statement of BERNARD CASSIDY, the son, was then read to the latter, who declared in the most decided maner that his mother did not push his father out of the window.

CHARLES MCGRAW, who occupies apartments on the floor below CASSIDY, testified that he came home and heard the pair quarreling, and that he heard the woman call her husband several vile names. The deceased replied by telling her that she was no lady. Witness subsequently saw deceased sharpening a knife on the stone window sill. He saw MRS. CASSIDY a few minutes on the landing, and subsequently saw her suddenly open the door of her room and run across the floor. He then heard her exclaim, "There is revenge for you——." Witness was told that the deceased had fallen out of the window.

Policeman MICHAEL J. HICKEY, of the Twenty-eight Precinct, testified that the woman called to him, and that she told him that her husband was starving and beating her and the children. He went upstairs, and found CASSIDY cooking sour meat, and he found plenty of bread there. Witness asked CASSIDY what the matter was, when he replied: "She has a tongue that long"—measuring from his elbow to the tips of his fingers. On going down-stairs the officer found CASSIDY in the yard, and heard him charge his wife with throwing him out of the window. The Coroner remanded the prisoner to the Tombs for the present, to await the examination of additional witnesses. She emphatically denies the allegations made by witnesses.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The regular National Guard drill season has now fairly opened, and officers should prepare themselves for a thorough instruction of the men under their command. Especial attention should be paid to squad drills, and an uniformity of instruction should be insisted upon. Sergeants ought to be strict in enforcing the proper execution of the details in the manual of arms. Company drills should be made easy and interesting for the men, by a rapid change in the movements, each to be abandoned when correctly executed, and taken up again in regular order, so that the lesson may be enforced upon the rank and file without making it laborious. Care ought to be taken that the men are not unnecessarily tried, and frequent, though brief, rests should be permitted during the evening. A drill properly carried out may be made a positive pleasure, as very few men enter the National Guard without an inherent love for the exercises of the service. One of the secrets of the Seventh Regiment achieving so uniform a success, lies in the fact that drills though thorough and strict are not made arduous.

The several regiments of the Third Brigade are ordered to parade, uniformed and fully equipped, for the annual inspection and review, on Washington-square, at 2½ o'clock P. M., as follows: Seventh Regiment, Thursday, 20th inst.; Fifty-fifth Regiment, Friday, 21st inst.; Ninth Regiment, Tuesday, 25th inst.; Eighth Regiment, Wednesday, 27th inst.; First Regiment, Thursday, 28th inst. Particular attention is called to General Orders No. 21, from the Adjutant-General's office, dated Aug. 6, 1868, in reference to filling up of the muster and inspection rolls. Brigade staff will report at No. 60 St. Mark's-place, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., dismounted.

The various organizations of the Eleventh Brigade will assemble for annual inspection and muster as follows: Twenty-third Regiment, on Monday, Oct. 24, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Fort Greene; Howitzer Battery, on Monday, Oct. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M., at Fort Greene; Thirty-second Regiment, on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Union Ball-Ground; Forty-seventh Regiment, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Union Ball-Ground. This brigade is also ordered to parade for review by the Commander-in-Chief, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at Prospect Park. Brigade line will be formed at 2½ o'clock P. M. The brigade staff, mounted and in full uniform, will report at the corner of Bedford-avenue and Madison-street at 1 o'clock P. M.

Several of the officers and members of the old Fifth New-York Volunteers have inaugurated a movement with a view of having a grand reunion of as many as possible of the surviving members of this famous Zouave regiment. For over seven years the "Duryee's Zouaves" have been disbanded, and there scarcely remains 300 of the 1,500 men who served in the ranks of the regiment, so that the proposed gathering will be a very interesting and instructive one. A list of the survivors is now being made up, and all those who are desirous of participating in the reunion are requested to send their addresses to Mr. Geo. F. Williams, office of the NEW-YORK TIMES. The Fifth New-York Volunteers saw service under McClellan, Pope, Burnside and Hooker, in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court-house, Gaines' Farm, Malvern Hills, Harrison's Landing, Mannasses Plains, Sharpsburg, Antietam, Kelly's Ford, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. The following Generals graduated from the regiment: Duryee, Warren, Kilpatrick, Davies, Hamblin and Winthrop. Nearly one hundred field officers were also promoted out of the regiment.

Col. Harry Rockafellar, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, in announcing the consolidation of the Thirty-seventh with his command, congratulates the regiment upon the bright prospect in the future. Corp. Jacob Hess, Company B, has been appointed standard-bearer of the regiment, vice Simms.

Col. Allen, formerly a member of the Twenty-second Regiment of this City, and an officer who saw some service in the field, has recently been elected Colonel of the Providence United States Train of Artillery, he being now a resident of that city. He was serenaded a few evenings since by his new command. Among the guests were several New-York officers.

Col. F. W. Sterry has assumed command of the Sixth Regiment, and has announced that the regiment will parade on Tuesday, the 11th inst., in full-dress uniform, for annual inspection and review. Roll-call of companies at the armory at 12 o'clock, noon, immediately after which commandants of companies will give their commands a close inspection.

Capt. Wm. H. Benjamin, of D Company, Seventy-first Regiment New-York State National Guard, was presented with a fine gold medal, valued at $100, "for eight years' faithful services," by the members of his company at the regimental armory on Monday evening last.

Capt. H. W. Spencer, commanding Company K, Ninth Regiment, makes the following announcements: Company drills will be held at the State Arsenal every Wednesday evening. Members absent from drill three successive times will be placed in the squad. The non-commissioned officers will assemble at the armory for instruction in the school of the soldier, school of the company, and duties of guides in the school of the battalion, to-morrow evening, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock. Corp. James Mulligan has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant.

The Howitzer Battery of the Eleventh Brigade is ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock M., to proceed to Prospect Park, for review by the Commander-in-Chief. It is also decided to assemble in fatigue uniform, (white gloves,) at the Arsenal, on Monday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., for inspection and review. The weekly drills will commence to-morrow evening.

The Seventh Regiment will parade in fatigue uniform, with knapsacks and overcoats rolled thereon, for annual inspection and review, on Thursday, the 20th day of October. Assembly at 2 o'clock P. M. Privates A. B. Merritt, M. J. H. Ferris, John B. Hanshe, E. H. Ryckman, and Charles F. Witherbee, have been expelled by Company I.

The following changes have taken place in the Sixth Regiment: Commissioned—Frank W. Sterry, Colonel; Charles M. Schieffelin, Lieutenant-Colonel; Henry Fischer, Major; Samuel Blum, Captain F Company; Leopold Bloom, Captain E Company; Ferdinand Bergner, Second Lieutenant B Company. Resignations—Major J. Anthony Morschhauser, Surgeon Eli W. Vondersmith, Capt. Valentine Kamerer, Second Lieut. Simon A. Adler. Sergt. Jeremiah Fuld, F Company, has been reduced to the ranks for negligence in attention to duty.

The annual inspections of regiments are now progressing in the First Division, with very favorable results.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment (Brooklyn) will assemble in fatigue uniform to-morrow at 12 o'clock P. M., at East New-York. Line will be formed near the Howard House at 2½ o'clock P. M. The drill season of this command commenced on the 1st inst. The companies of this regiment will drill at their respective armories on the following evenings: Company A, every first and third Tuesday; Company B, every first and third Monday; Company C, every Thursday; Company D, every Tuesday; Company E, every Thursday; Company F, every Wednesday; Company G, every second and fourth Thursday; Company H, every second and fourth Monday; Company I, every second and fourth Monday; Company K, every Monday.

The Adjutant-General announces in recent orders that Albert Steinway, of New-York City, late Colonel of the Sixth Regiment National Guard, has been appointed by the Governor, Commissary-General of Subsistence, vice Brig.-Gen. Wm. Seebach, deceased.

The left wing of the Eighth Regiment, Companies F, A, E, C, H, will assemble, on Tuesday evening next, for instruction and drill. Roll-call of companies at 7¾ o'clock. The non-commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant at the above hour. The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held on Thursday, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The following First Division officers have been commissioned by the Governor during September: Second Brigade—Capt. Beverly Ward, Aide-de-Camp, with rank from Sept. 13, 1870, vice Charles M. Schieffelin, promoted. First Infantry—George Conover, First Lieutenant, vice Langbein, promoted; Michael O'Neil, Second Lieutenant, vice Conover, promoted. Third Infantry—Charles La Roche, Second Lieutenant, vice Speri, declined; William Macfarlane, Captain, original vacancy; Samuel S. Smith, First Lieutenant, vice Macfarlane, promoted; Ethelbert Belknap, Second Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted; William H. Pemberton, Quartermaster, vice Hustace, declined; Conrad Weiss, Assistant Surgeon, original vacancy. Fifth Infantry—Edward F. Hopke, Adjutant, vice Hughes, resigned; Joseph Sattig, Quartermaster, vice Hopke, promoted; William Krumwiede, Captain, vice Hubschman, deceased. Sixth Infantry—Frank W. Sterry, Colonel, vice Mason, resigned; Charles M. Schieffelin, Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Sterry, promoted; Henry Fischer, Major, vice Morschhauser, resigned; Leopold Bloom, Captain, vice Kammerer, resigned. Eleventh Infantry—Henry Ring, Captain, vice Stenzel, resigned; William Hauser, First Lieutenant, vice Ring, promoted; Charles T. Baldenecker, Second Lieutenant, vice Hauser, promoted. Twelfth Infantry—Edward Feckner, Second Lieutenant, vice Whitenack, resigned; Henry B. Wilson, First Lieutenant, vice Dowley, promoted; Kook McAfee, Captain, vice McAfee, resigned. Sixty-ninth Infantry—Dennis C. McCarthy, Second Lieutenant, vice Egan, resigned; John Morris, Second Lieutenant, vice Brady, resigned. Eighty-fourth Infantry—Charles Birch, Quartermaster, vice Hasleton, resigned. Ninety-sixth Infantry—Frederick Eckemann, Second Lieutenant, vice Aberle, promoted.

City Improvements—Extension of Fifth-Avenue.

The widening of Broadway, from Chambers-street to Barclay-street, has been completed, making the thoroughfare more open for vehicular and pedestrian travel. The sidewalk near the Park is being laid with concrete, and it is the intention of the Commissioners to plant shade trees along the edge of the walk. The work of widening the carriage-way in Park-row from the Hall of Records to Beekman-street, has been commenced. The Rotunda—the small building facing on Chambers-street, formerly occupied by the Croton Department, will be removed. This will afford an opportunity of placing windows on the east side of the old Court-house.

The widening of Laurens-street, and its extension to Fifth-avenue, is progressing. At Washington Park, workmen have commenced felling trees and removing the iron railings on the line of the proposed extension, which runs at an angle from Laurens-street to the commencement of Fifth-avenue. Laurens-street will hereafter be known as South Fifth-avenue. When the various improvements are finished, the entire avenue will be of the same width.

Sale of Pictures by Gustave Dore.

"Dante and Virgil in Hell," and "Jephtha's Daughter," by GUSTAVE DORE, were sold by the Sheriff at No. 881 Broadway, yesterday. Very few persons were present, and those two fine pictures brought only $1,000 each. They were in all probability bought in for the owner, and the prices obtained were not one-fifth part of their value. Some sketches in crayon, by the same artist, brought $100 each. It is said that $2,000 was offered for the two a few weeks before the sale took place.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 8.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R., b3	114	25	U. S. Express	37
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C	114	100	Wells-Fargo Ex	39
14,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	112	300	N. Y. C. & H. R. R	93⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65	111⅜	500	do., bet. call	93½
500	U. S. 5-20 R. '65, new	110⅜	200	do	93⅜
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new	110⅝	200	do	93⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	110⅝	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. C	88¾
55,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110⅞	20,000	do., bet. call	88⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	c.110⅝	200	Erie Railway	22¾
2,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 R	c.106⅛	100	Reading Railroad	100
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x c	62¼	125	Mich. Cen. R	121
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n	60⅜	3400	L. S. & M. S. R	93⅞
1,000	Missouri St. 6s	90½	10	do	94
8,000	do	91	400	do., bet. call	93⅝
1,000	N. C. 6s, old bds	49½	73	Panama Railroad	81
8,000	La. 1st. 6s, new	66⅛	100	Union Pacific R	28
1,000	Ala. St. 5s, bds	72	100	Chic. & N. W. R	81¼
3,000	Erie 4th Mort	80½	2000	C. & P. R., b. c	106
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M	97	150	C. & N. W. Pref	88⅛
10,000	C. P. R. R. G. bs	90⅝	100	do	88⅜
4,000	U. P. R. R. 1st M	83⅜	200	N. Jersey Cen. R	107⅜
10,000	do	83⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R	117⅞
2,000	Va. 6s, R., old	52½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pref	81⅛
2,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	97⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & West	52⅞
8,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d	95	300	Del., Lack. & W	106⅛
8,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 C	92½	120	do	107
1,000	do	92⅝	300	do	107⅛
7,000	M. & St. P. 1st	94	200	do	107⅛
100	Bk. of Commerce	122	30	do	108
15	Fourth Nat. Bank	106	300	do	108⅛
20	Cent. Nat. Bank	106	200	do	s10.108⅛
50	West. Union Tel	35¼	53	P., Ft. W. & C. G	98
10	do	35⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅛
5	Pac. Mail. S. Co	43⅜	50	Chic., Bur. & Q. R	151
200	do., b. c. 15	43⅜	50	New-Jersey R	114⅝
1000	do	42⅞	18	do	114⅝
300	Adams Ex. Co	67½	200	H. & St. Jos. R	107⅛
			100	H. & St. J. R. Pf	116⅛
			200	do	117⅛
			126	Rome & Wat'n R	120
			15	Sixth-av. R	126

SECOND BOARD.

$17,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112½	200	L. S. & M. So. R	93⅞
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	112	200	Union Pacific R	28
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	110⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R	106
10,000	Col. C. & I. C. 1st	79½	200	do	b60.106⅛
50	Pac. M. S. Co. b. c	44	200	do	106⅛
100	do	44⅛	1000	Chic. & N. W. Pf	88⅜
100	do	44⅛	15	C., C., Cin. & Ind. R	80½
55	Mer. U. Ex...b. c	42½	400	Chic. & R. I. R	117⅝
50	Adams Express	67	100	Tol., W. & West. R	52⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R. s3	93⅝	375	P., Ft. W. & C. Guar	98
20000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs, s3	88⅝	300	Del., Lack. & W. R	108⅛
10000	do...b. c	88⅝	71	do	108⅛
300	Reading R...b. c. b4	100⅛	300	Ohio & Miss. R	32⅛
500	do	100⅛	50	Bos., H. & E. R	4⅛
200	Mich. Cen. R	121½	100	Col., C. & Ind. C. R	17⅛
100	Harlem R	133⅜	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf	73½
			15	Chic. & Alton R	112½

SATURDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

The Banks lose on their Specie averages of the week $675,340, and in Greenbacks $608,366. Their Loans are down $1,305,372, and their general line of Deposits is down $3,354,407. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all descriptions for the week amount to $302,174, of which only $212,000 is in American Gold Coin. The Treasury Office received for Gold Customs during the week $3,006,352, and prepaid $1,517,000 on the principal of the 5 ¶ cent. Loan of 1871 due 1st of January. The amount of Gold Interest on the Public Debt paid out is $298,441. Gold was higher by ⅜@½ ¶ cent. than on Friday, on its extreme scarcity and the high rates exacted by holders for lending its use. The sales, after reaching 113½ ¶ cent., fell off to 113⅜ ¶ cent. Money was in large supply from private lenders at cheap rates on call, 4@5 ¶ cent. per annum, at the close of the day. The Public Funds showed no particular sympathy with the stiffness in Gold, and left off about the same as on Friday.

There was a better show of speculative interest and rising quotations on the Stock Exchange in the New-York and Western Roads than for any day of the week. The Long Room was quite a scene of old-fashioned animation for an hour or two, though similar signs of a renewal of activity having suddenly failed several times this season, a good many of the Brokers, no doubt, entertained misgivings of a sustained rise. The shares of the Pacific Mail entered into the speculation, and there was more than the usual business done in such Roads as Delaware and Lackawanna, and Hannibal and St. Joseph. On the active Western list, Lake Shore attracted the largest buying, while the Chicago and Rock Island advanced to 118 ex dividend, equal to about 118 ¶ cent. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113	113
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold Coin	113⅛	113⅜
Bills on London 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅜	60⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	93⅜	93⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅜	88⅜
Reading Railroad	100	100⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅝	*118⅛
North-west Common	81	81¾
North-west Preferred	88¼	88⅝
Pacific Mail Company	43¾	44⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81½	81¾
St. Paul Common	64	64
Lake Shore	93⅜	94⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	32½
New-Jersey Central	107⅝	107⅝
Toledo and Wabash	52¾	53⅛

*Ex-dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1870.

Gold receipts	$590,374 55
Gold payments	1,692,601 96
Gold balance	80,816,780 96
Currency receipts	353,881 76
Currency payments	1,396,161 19
Currency balance	5,595,398 31
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington	1,404,060 00
Customs	263,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ¶ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 coup., 1865	111⅜
6 ¶ cent. coup., 1881	114	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	108	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	112¾	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	108	10-40 registered	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	111½	10-40 coupon	106⅜
5-20 reg., 1865	108	6s currency	111⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex. c	62½	Ill. Canal bds., '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	60½	Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100
Va. 6s, ex. c	63	Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100
Va. 6s, reg., old	52	Ill. War Loan	100
N. Car. 6s, new bds	23¼	Ind. 6 ¶ ct., W. L	100
N. Car. 6s, S. T	22½	Ind. 5 ¶ ct	100
S. Car. 6s	83	Mich. 6 ¶ ct., '73	100
Mo. 6s	90⅝	Mich. 6 ¶ ct., '78	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is	90¼	Mich. 6 ¶ ct., '83	100
La. 6s	70⅝	Mich. 7 ¶ ct., '78	100
La. new bds	66⅝	Mich. 7 ¶ ct., W. L	100
La. 8s, L. B	78	N. Y. Reg. B. L	107⅜
La. 8s, L. B	87½	N. Y. Cou. B. L	107⅜
Cal. 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	104
Conn. 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	105
Alabama 5s	71	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	105
Alabama 8s	100	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	105
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. Is	67	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	105
Ark. 6s	61	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105
Ohio 6 ¶ ct., '81	103	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '74	101½
Ohio 6 ¶ ct., '86	108	N. Y. 5s, C. L., '75	101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	Col., W. & W. C. C. S. F	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87	Gt. Western 1st, '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est	88	Gt. Western 1st, '88	87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	88	Gt. Western 2d, '93	84½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	78
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Galena & Chic. Ex	100
Erie 1st Extended	90	Galena & Chic. 2d	96
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	90	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	97½
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	85½	Morris & Essex 1st	100
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	80	Morris & Essex 2d	94
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103½	N. J. Cen. New Bs	106
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	100
Alb. & Sus. R. 2d Bs	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	95
Alb. & Sus. R. 3d Bs	83½	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	95
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	115	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	95
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ¶ ct. 1st	110½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	77
Mich. So. 7 ¶ ct. 2d	93	Chic. & Alton S. F	102
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ¶ ct	100½	Chic. & Alton 1st	103½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	93½	Chic. & Alton Inc	99
Cen. Pacific Bs	90¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
Union Pacific 1st Bs	83¾	Ohio & Miss. Consol	90
Union Pacific L. G. 7s	70	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	93½
Ill. Cen. 7 ¶ ct. '75	103½	St. L. & I. Mount. Bs	85½
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	105
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf	93½	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc	77	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D	87½
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93½	Chic. & Mil. 1st	90
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	93	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	79
Lack. & Western Bs	93	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D	79
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	93½	Tol., Peo. & W., 2d	80
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	93½	Bos., H. & E. Guar	85
Tol. & Wabash 2d	85		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Central National	105½
Manhattan	145	Fourth National	105½
Merchants'	122	Ninth National	110½
Mechanics'	133	Tenth National	130
Union	135	B'krs' & Brokers' As	101
America	145	Penn. Coal	230
City	210	Maryland Coal Co	26
Phenix	105½	Canton Co., Baltim'e	65
Tradesmen's	155	Con. Coal of Mary'd	35
National	115	Cum. Coal and Iron	34
Merchants' Exchange	111	W. U. Telegraph	35¾
Seventh Ward	111	Quicksilver Mining	5
Commerce	117	Mariposa Mining	5
Mercantile	126	Mariposa Pref	11¼
American Exchange	113	Mariposa Tr'see Cer	8
Hanover	100	Bos. on Water Power	14¾
East River	110	Adams Express	67½
Market	108	Wells-Fargo Express	38
Nassau	109	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip	2¾
Shoe and Leather	163	American Express	42½
Continental	94	U. S. Express	36¾
Importers & Traders'	156	M. U. Express	15
Park	162	Pacific Mail	43¾
Man. and Merchants'	100		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 8.
Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	102	102½
Camden & Amboy	115½	115¾
Pennsylvania Central	61¼	61½
Reading	100	100⅛
Lehigh Valley	58⅝	58¾
Catawissa Preferred	38⅜	38½
Philadelphia & Erie	26⅝	26¾
Northern Central	41½	42
Lehigh Navigation	33⅛	33¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88⅛	88¼

The following are the quotations at the close of the week for Gold and Silver Bullion and Foreign Coin, by Mr. JULIUS MOLTER, Bullion and Specie Broker, No. 19 Wall-street:

GOLD.

California Gold Bars, 900-1,000	10c. @ 15c. dis.
United States Mint Bars, 980-1,000	25c. @ 37½c. dis.
Spanish Doubloons	16 00 @ 16 05
South American Doubloons	15 45 @ 15 50
Sovereigns	4 87
Napoleons	3 84
Prussian Thalers	[illegible]
German Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	[illegible]
Ducats	[illegible]

SILVER.

Washoe Bars, 900-1,000, ¶ ounce	$1 11
United States Mint, 980-1,000, ¶ ounce	1 23
American Silver Dollars	1 05¼
American Silver ½s and ¼s	04¼
American Silver 1-10s and 1-20s	02
Mexican Dollars	1 05
Spanish Dollars	1 05
Five Francs	94¼
Specie Dollars	1 05¼
Prussian Thalers	71
English Silver, ¶ £	4 70
Francs	19
Guilders	38

Report of specie, exported from the Port of New-York, for the week ending Oct. 8, 1870:

Oct. 4—Steam-ship Arizona, Aspinwall—American Silver	$27,310
Oct. 5—Steam-ship Nevada, Liverpool—Foreign Gold	25,000
Steam-ship Scotia, Liverpool—American Gold	108,891
Steam-ship Scotia, Liverpool—Silver Bars	36,000
Oct. 6—Brig Anna, Aux Cayes—American Silver	7,500
Steam-ship Batavia, Liverpool—American Silver	20,000
Oct. 8—Steam-ship Morro Castle, Havana—American Silver	18,643
Steam-ship Morro Castle, Havana—Spanish Gold	12,844
Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool—American Gold	65,000
Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool—British Gold	22,000
Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool—Silver Bars	269,948
Steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool—Gold Bars	148,888
Total	$802,174

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending Oct. 7, 1870, was $3,869,229.

The earnings of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for the years ending June 30, 1869 and 1870, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$630,544 87	$818,903 65
From freight	478,133 25	638,658 22
From mail	34,271 53	34,273 90
Form express, &c.	69,710 07	57,154 82
Total	$1,182,760 32	$1,549,090 30
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transportation	$254,125 91	$308,129 55
Motive power	241,267 22	336,750 82
Maintenance of way	200,013 20	272,316 92
Maintenance of cars	86,140 86	128,222 14
Total	$781,546 27	$1,080,420 43
Net earnings	$401,212 05	$468,669 86

From the above expenses of 1870 should be deducted the sum of $70,157 79 for extraordinary expenditures, charged to operating by resolution of the stockholders, which, while they add to the permanent value of the property of the Company, cannot be charged to the proper accounts, as heretofore, the construction and equipment account being closed. Deducting this sum, will leave the actual operating expenses $1,010,271 64—an increase over the previous year of $228,725 37, which, deducted from the increase in earnings, $366,331 17, will leave a net increase over 1869 of $137,605 80.

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 1870.

Construction		$8,474,908 15
Incidental to construction		1,026,376 60
Equipment		1,245,848 04
Total		$10,747,132 82
Stock in other companies		288,906 16
Road materials		241,847 86
Road expenses	$1,070,429 48	
Interest on State bonds	113,541 18	
Interest on County bonds	109,510 00	
Interest and exchange	3,500 95	
Tax account	29,185 41	
Suspense account	5,656 22	—1,[illegible] 10
Bills receivable	$44,916 58	
Coupon bonds	219,000 00	
United States	10,786 26	
Post-office Department	30,897 40	
Sam. Tate, receiver	24,000 48	
People's Bank of S. Carolina	16,555 05	
Georgia Railroad Bank	35,551 90	
Southern Railroad of Miss	109,737 25	
South Carolina Railroad	45,530 22	
Due from other railroads	33,208 37	
Due from individuals	42,808 67	
Due from agents	14,585 49	
Coupons on Tennessee bonds	22,592 38	
Indorsed City of Memphis coupons	3,920 00	
Cash	67,165 50	—1,016,370 66
Total		$11,676,160 61
Capital stock		$5,312,725 00
State of Tennessee	$1,817,937 45	
First mortgage bonds	1,293,000 00	
Second mortgage bonds	1,000,000 00	—4,110,937 45
Bills payable	$118,861 65	
Banks and bankers	195,430 00	
Due on coupons	33,815 25	
Pay-rolls	46,904 90	
Dividends	19,184 61	
Due to railroads	18,257 24	
Due to individuals	67,252 22	
Unpaid State interest	54,538 12	
Unpaid United States taxes	9,279 79	—565,543 86
Profit and loss		138,863 80
Receipts		1,549,090 30
Total		$11,676,160 61

President—M. J. WICKS.
Directors—By the Stockholders—W. B. Waldran, George P. Beirne, James I. Donegan, Jos. C. Bradley, Albert H. Jones, R. C. Brinkley, Pitser Miller, M. J. Wicks, John D. Rather. By the City of Charleston—W. S. Hastie, Edw. Willis. By the State of Tennessee—Joel L. Pulliam, John M. Carmack, J. W. Crocker.
General Superintendent—W. J. Ross.
Chief Engineer—NILES MERIWETHER.

The receipts of the North Missouri Railroad for the first week in October, 1870, were $65,257; first week in October, 1869, $51,119. Increase, $14,138.

Scarcity of Gold for Delivery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your admirable articles in the financial column of the TIMES you have repeatedly pointed out the great inconvenience and loss caused to merchants by the very great stringency in the supply of gold. And it appears to us that the Secretary of the Treasury should at once correct what is a manifest injustice to one class of legitimate merchants.

Currency and gold have been for a long period both legal tender, and while the domestic business of the country is transacted altogether in the former, nearly the whole foreign business of the United States is done on a gold basis. Dealers in the former can borrow as much money as they require at 5@7 ¶ cent., while the foreign merchants (or, more correctly dealers in home products for export) are obliged to pay 20 to 40, and even 50 per cent. for the use of the only medium in which they can carry on their business.

This looks like manipulating the Treasury balances in favor of one class of merchants to the detriment of another. Yesterday's balances in the Treasury were about $80,000,000 coin and $29,000,000 of currency; yet there are less than $18,000,000 gold certificates afloat for the whole foreign business of the United States.

"Fair play is a jewel" and surely Mr. BOUTWELL will see it done, if the injustice is only pointed out to him.

FOREIGN MERCHANTS.

P. S.—Gold being under the control of a few holders, and rates so dependent on their will, all business for forward delivery of produce, free on board, for Europe, is entirely stopped, and the sale of Exchange, even for near-by delivery, extremely difficult.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ALABAMA EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILWAY.
PROMPT PAYMENT of principal and interest in GOLD GUARANTEED by the State of Alabama.
See advertisement of above bonds in another column, showing plainly, and in detail, the many SUPERIOR advantages of this road.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine-street, and STOUT & DICKINSON, 25 Broad-street, New-York.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND CONVERTIBLE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.—The small remaining balance of the loan for sale, at 90 and accrued interest. These bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States 5-20s pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

ALABAMA 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

The First Mortgage Bonds OF THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA in American Gold, and secured by First Mortgage of $22,000 a mile to JAMES BUELL and V. K. STEVENSON, Trustees, (which mortgage has been examined and approved by Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,) upon the road, franchises, depots, land grant of over 200,000 acres, rolling stock, and other property of every kind, in addition to the INDORSEMENT of the STATE OF ALABAMA, which can only be had as the road is FINISHED, EQUIPPED, and received by the State Engineer as a first-class road and entitled, "90 miles of which have been FINISHED, EQUIPPED, and so received."

The STATE OF ALABAMA, in ordering the INDORSEMENT of these bonds, specially provides for the PROMPT payment of principal and interest.

This is a south and north road from the City and County of Montgomery, with a population of 40,000 inhabitants, and at the head of navigation on the Alabama River, with four IMPORTANT CONNECTING Southern lines to the Gulf and South Atlantic ports; running north 183 miles to Decatur, on the Tennessee River where it crosses the Memphis and Charleston Road, and CONNECTS with the Nashville and Decatur Road; a DIRECT extension to Nashville, with a population of over 45,000, and at the head of navigation on the Cumberland River.

At Nashville this South and North Alabama Railway connects direct by rail with CAIRO, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE and CINCINNATI.

This line, during its ENTIRE length from Montgomery to Decatur, passes through the RICHEST COTTON and MINERAL lands of the South, abounding in coal and iron.

The stock paid up and property mortgaged to secure the payment of these bonds and interest is $8,500,000 which, with the indorsement of the State of Alabama and the high rate of interest, make it THE BEST AND SAFEST INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED.

To all parties seeking investments paying the largest gold interest with the VERY BEST POSSIBLE SECURITY, we cordially recommend the purchase of these Bonds, a limited number of which can now be had at NINETY-FIVE and accrued interest.

Maps, pamphlets, and full positive detailed information given upon application to

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, NO. 11 PINE-ST., AND STOUT & DICKINSON, NO. 25 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING

10 PER CENT. & OVER,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE, AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE, ALL OF A HIGH ORDER AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

Real Valuation of Property, $50,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only, $1,175,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds.

INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 15 AND DEC. 15, AT THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE CHERRY VALLEY, SHARON AND ALBANY RAILROAD connects Albany, by way of Cobleskill; with the largely frequented watering places, Sharon Springs and Cherry Valley. It runs through a very rich agricultural country, thickly settled, and many thriving villages. The length of the road is twenty-two miles from Cobleskill to Cherry Valley; it is perpetually leased to the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, which road is again perpetually leased to the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY. The lease made to the latter Company provides that they shall run and keep in first-class order the Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany Railroad, the latter to receive fifty per cent. of the gross earnings. THE ROAD IS THOROUGHLY WELL BUILT AND EQUIPPED, AND HAS RUN REGULARLY SINCE THE 10TH OF JUNE LAST. ITS EARNINGS HAVE BEEN:

June	$1,596 27
July	$3,702 00
August	$3,148 00

OF WHICH FIFTY PER CENT. IS PAID TO THIS ROAD, AND IT IS THUS DEMONSTRATED THAT IN THE FIRST FEW MONTHS THEIR EARNINGS EXCEED BY THIRTY PER CENT. THE REQUIREMENTS FOR INTEREST ON THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. There is no doubt that the business in future will increase vastly, and it is not extravagant to estimate the earnings of the next year at double those of this year, thus making the privilege of conversion a valuable one, as the stock will no doubt soon earn dividends of ten per cent. per annum.

THE CAPITAL STOCK IS $300,000, WHICH HAS BEEN ALL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP IN CASH. The whole issue of Mortgage Bonds is $300,000, which is the only lien on the entire property. The trustees of the mortgage are J. Pierrepont Morgan, of Dabney, Morgan & Co., and T. F. Olcott, Vice-President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Albany.

The bonds bear seven per cent. interest, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

Fifty thousand dollars of the bonds have been sold, and we offer the remaining $250,000 AT 92½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, AND DO NOT HESITATE TO RECOMMEND THEM AS AN UNDOUBTED A 1 BOND, WHICH IS FULLY EQUAL AS A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT TO ANY FIRST MORTGAGE BOND QUOTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

HALLGARTEN & CO., NO. 28 BROAD-ST.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$2,000.—LOAN WANTED, AT TEN per cent. interest, for two years; secured by mortgage on farm property worth over $10,000. Address, for interview, RICHMOND, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

Cammann & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 8 Wall-st.
Transact a general Banking Business, and give particular attention to the purchase and sale of Government, State and Railroad Securities.
Deposits received subject to check at sight.

BOGERT & WHITE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 12 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1870.
ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Rathbone Oil Tract Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1870, to elect trustees for the ensuing year. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. A. L. FURVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 10TH-AV. AND 59TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office at 12 o'clock M. on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1870. C. H. TUCKER, President.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1870.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, WM. A. ANDERSON was unanimously elected President of this Company, vice WM. A. THOMSON, Esq., resigned, and C. W. PARMELEE was appointed Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Irving Savings Institution, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE OCT. 20
Will draw interest from Oct. 1 at 6 per cent. on all amounts.
W. W. CONCKLIN, PRESIDENT.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, SEC'Y.

All deposits made on or before Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. $1 to $5,000 received.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.,
And on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIRDING, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite COOPER INSTITUTE. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before THE 20TH OF OCTOBER will draw interest from OCT. 1. Interest payable in January.
SIX PER CENT. paid on all sums of $5 and upward. Deposits of one dollar received.
Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY evenings from 5 to 7.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1870.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten (10) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.
MONDAY, Oct. 10, and following days at 4 o'clock P. M. each day.
$46,000!!
THE EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LIBRARY FORMED BY HON. JUDGE HOLLIDAY, OF CARLINVILLE, ILL., at a cost of nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars, COMPRISING THE BEST EDITIONS OF STANDARD AUTHORS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE.
Including an unusual assemblage of fine art and illustrated works, original manuscripts, illuminated missals on vellum, and specimens of early typography, extra illustrated books, books relating to America, an unrivaled series of [illegible] books of the Revolution, the most complete ever offered for sale. Complete sets of the publications of the Shakespeare, Hakluyt's, early English text, and ballad societies, Spalding Club, &c., &c. Publications of the English Record Commission—books printed on vellum, satin and India paper, privately printed books from the Strawberry Hill, Bated, Lee Priory and other private presses, encyclopedias and works of reference. Periodical literature.
All in fine condition, including many that are bound by the best English and French binders.
Books on exhibition day and evening.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, at Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, on TUESDAY, 11th October, at 12½ o'clock P. M., one hundred and fifty shares stock of the Ware River Railroad Company, hypothecated to us as collateral security, and sold for account of whom it may concern.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST.
Oct. 4, 1870.

IMPORTANT TO PAINTERS.—THE balance of CHRISTAL & STRUTHER'S stock of colors, paints, &c., will be sold at auction TUESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 180 Front-st., corner of Burling-slip. By order of JACOB VANDERPOEL, Receiver.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

$10 $15. $20. $25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY.
Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago and other cities, represented as our manufacture, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our oroide in appearance and durability; and, to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold, cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges, retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold, excepting in intrinsic value. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10; full-jeweled Patent Levers, $15, equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150; those of extra fine finish, $20, equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra-heavy, superbly-finished and splendid watch at $25; this equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting-cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.
["The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—New-York TIMES.]
["One of the $20 watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—Pomeroy's *Democrat*.]
To Clubs.—Where six watches are ordered at one time we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States, to be paid for on delivery.
C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, Corner of Worth-st., upstairs, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

SIGNOR G. RONCONI, MELODRAMATIC artist of the Italian Opera, informs his friends and public generally that he will resume his lessons for the Winter at his residence No. 75 Lexington-av. Circulars to be had at the principal music-stores.

THE GALIS METHOD OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—Mr. C. H. FARNHAM'S classes will be formed on each TUESDAY in October, at 4 o'clock P. M., at Messrs. Chickering & Sons', East 14th-st.

A LARGE VARIETY OF ELEGANT Piano-fortes, the finest instruments now offered the public, and the most reasonable in price, can be found at the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, 125 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MARKETMEN AND OTHERS.
Public notice is hereby given that the new market between 16th and 17th sts., Avenue C and the East River, will be opened for the transaction of business on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1870.
Applications for stands and stalls in said market must be made to the Collector of City Revenue in this department. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1870.

I CHALLENGE ANY MAN IN THE United States to plow half an acre or more for the sum of $100 to $200, or more, in the rule of agriculture. J. WOODS, Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y.
If any one comes to take the challenge, I will bet $5 to $1, in less than nine days I will train a dog and a goat to put down seeds in the garden, and to cut a lady's chemise fit for a dress-maker to sew it up.

PIG-IRON.—NO. 1 GLENGARNOCK, afloat, for sale by G. J. KNOX & CO., No. [illegible] Exchange-place.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Evening classes for gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Class Tuesday and Friday evenings. All dances taught in one quarter; six dances perfectly in six private lessons.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT KING, MECHANICAL CHAIR-maker, No. 113 Mercer-st., New-York. Reclining, wheeling, extending, office and improved barber's chairs, and all kinds classed as patent; supervised by R. W. King, many years in Broadway as R. W. King & Co.

DRY GOODS.

EXPOSITION AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S FALL OPENING, MONDAY, OCT. 10, of PARIS AND CITY-MADE GARMENTS, SUITS, OVERDRESSES, SACKS, CLOAKS, JACKETS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE FURS, INDIA SHAWLS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PARIS AND CITY-MADE OUTFITS, WEDDING TROUSSEAUS. RICH LACES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. LACE WEDDING TROUSSEAUS COMPLETE. RICH SILKS, COLORED AND BLACK LYONS VELVETS, NOVELTIES IN FALL DRESS-GOODS, &c. &c. AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS OF THE MOST ELEGANT DESCRIPTION, AND IN GREAT VARIETY, NOW IN STORE, AND ARRIVING BY EVERY STEAMER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Having purchased the entire stock of W. H. Whitney & Co. in UPHOLSTERY GOODS, FURNITURE STUFFS, LACE CURTAINS, SHADES, &c. The whole will be offered at retail on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at extremely low prices.

N. B.—Mr. Whitney will have charge of our upholstery department from this day.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, WILL OPEN IN THEIR SILK DEPARTMENT, THE CELEBRATED BRAND OF BLACK CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE, MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR US, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES: $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25, $3 50, $4 AND $5. ONE DOLLAR PER YARD LESS THAN GOLD VALUE. A FULL LINE OF PLAIN SILKS, IN ALL COLORS, FROM $1 75. GREAT REDUCTION IN FANCY FALL SILKS. NEW SHADES IN PLAIN SILKS FOR WALKING SUITS. TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS TO MATCH. CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK, AS WE BELIEVE IT TO BE THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST ATTRACTIVE TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF LACES, AT LESS THAN IMPORTERS' PRICES. REAL POINT-LACE FLOUNCES, $60 TO $150 PER YARD, WORTH $125 TO $300. REAL POINT-LACE SHAWLS, $80 TO $1,000, WORTH $1,200 TO $1,500. POINT-APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $30 TO $400, WORTH $125 TO $600. REAL CHANTILLY, 40 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES. REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE LACES, 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN GOLD COST. FULL LINES OF BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE FLOUNCES AND LACES, ALL WIDTHS. AN EXQUISITE ASSORTMENT OF REAL POINT, POINT-APPLIQUE, AND CHANTILLY. BARBES, COIFFURES, SETS. HANDKERCHIEFS AND COLLARS, IN THE LATEST DESIGNS. CASES OF EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED SETS, CHEMISETTES, &c., &c., JUST OPENED, AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SHAWLS FOR THE CARRIAGE AND PROMENADE, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR RETAIL TRADE. STRIPED OTTOMAN SHAWLS, THE HANDSOMEST EXHIBITED THIS SEASON. BROCHE LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. PAISLEY AND SCOTCH SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY. PLAID WOOL SHAWLS FROM $3. A LARGE STOCK OF INDIA SHAWLS, IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES, AND IN THE MOST EXQUISITE DESIGNS, WE ARE OFFERING AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, SHAWL SUITS AT $8, REDUCED FROM $15. SHAWL SUITS AT $5, REDUCED FROM $8. LADIES' WALKING SUITS AT $12, REDUCED FROM $20. OUR NEW STOCK OF VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS AT LOW PRICES. SEAL-SKIN AND ASTRAKAN CLOAKS, RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK FURS NOW OPEN. CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND SUITS, LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, INFANTS' WARDROBES, &c., &c. ON MONDAY, OCT. 17, WE SHALL EXHIBIT OUR NEW STYLES OF WALKING SUITS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF MOURNING GOODS. MERINOS, CACHEMIRES, BOMBAZINES, BARATHEAS, CREPE CLOTHS, ALPACAS, RUSSELL CORDS, EXTRA QUALITY ENGLISH CREPES, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE OFFERING THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK IN THE CITY OF LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CUSTOMERS AND THE RESIDENTS OF THE NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MME. GALAUPEAU, Late MATHILDE & CO., No. 3 East 19th-st., near Broadway, has now open the leading styles of French Millinery, for Fall and Winter.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, 737 IMPORTER. 737 The latest novelties of Dress Trimmings, Fringes and Ribbons and an extensive assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, Satins, Silks and Velvets, Small Wares and Fancy Goods, AT POPULAR PRICES. No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN Begs leave to inform her patrons that she has removed to No. 13 EAST 14TH-ST., Near 5th-av., Where she has opened her Fall and Winter styles of CLOAKS AND COSTUMES.

INDIA SHAWLS. THE NEW SHAWLS ARE PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury, NOS. 222 AND 224 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST., Beg to call the attention of the public to their DRESS GOODS, WOOL SERGE, at 25c.; ENGLISH WASH POPLINS, 38c.; FINE ALL-WOOL EMPRESS CLOTHS, 50c. Also, CASHMERES, SATIN CLOTHS, VELOURS, &c., &c. Also, LINENS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY and UNDERGARMENTS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Together with a large assortment of FLANNELS, BLANKETS and DOMESTIC GOODS, a very large portion of which were purchased at auction. In the several departments enumerated above we ask a comparison as regards quality and price, confident that OUR PRICES ARE UNAPPROACHABLE.

$2. WE OFFER ON MONDAY, A specialty in RICH PARIS BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK at $2 PER YARD, equal to qualities ordinarily sold at $2 75 and $3. Upon comparison this will be found the cheapest silk in New-York. Also, BLACK AND COLORED SATINS, LYONS SILKS, MANTILLA VELVETS, SHAWLS, CLOTH AND MOURNING GOODS. Also, SUITS READY MADE AND TO ORDER, guaranteed in every respect, and at least 25 per cent below any first-class work to be had elsewhere.

Sugden & Bradbury, NOS. 222 AND 224 BOWERY, ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

GRAND EXPOSITION. A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, THEIR FIRST FALL OPENING OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN PARIS-MADE DRESSES AND SUITS, FROM WORTH, E. PINGAT AND OTHERS. PARIS-MADE HATS, BONNETS, &c., FROM VIROT AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS. SABLE, MINK AND ERMINE FURS, IN EVERY VARIETY. INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, PARIS FANCY SHAWLS, SILKS, VELVET AND CLOTH SACKS, CLOAKS, &c., WITH AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S IMPORTED UNDER-GARMENTS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SHAWLS, DRESSES, &c., FORMING THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK THAT HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED IN THIS CITY. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF DRESS GOODS, COMMENCING WITH PLAIN POPLINS AT 12½c. PER YARD, RECENT PACKAGE PRICE, 20c. HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS AT 25c. PER YARD, UPWARD, AND A GREAT MANY NOVELTIES IN MARLED WINCEYS, &c., AT PRICES EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, THE ABOVE GOODS WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE CENTRE SECTION OF THE 4TH-AV. SIDE. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, LYONS, GENOA, GERMAN AND ENGLISH VELVETS, PLUSHES AND VELVETEENS, IN ALL THE VARIOUS WIDTHS AND QUALITIES. FRESH GOODS JUST RECEIVED, FORMING THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE. BLACK FALL FABRICS. GREAT BARGAINS FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS. Bombazines, Parisiennes, Tamise Cloth, Henrietta Cloth, Delhi Poplins, Empress Silk, Velours, Cashmeres, Merinos, [illegible] Alpacas, [illegible] Mourning Cloth, Poplins, [illegible] French Calicoes, Velveteens, Cloakings, [illegible] Cloth, Shawls, Veils, [illegible] Suits and Bonnets on hand. Mourning orders executed promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MYERS, NO. 785 BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH-ST., OPPOSITE A. T. STEWART & CO. KID GLOVES, FRENCH JET AND GILT JEWELRY, FANS, ENGLISH WHITBY JETS, LADIES' DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES, LACES, CORSETS AND LADIES' UNDER GARMENTS, HUMAN HAIR GOODS. 785 BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FEW ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS' VELVET AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, PARIS QUALITY MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, ROYAL WILTONS, BODY BRUSSELS, &c., AND THEY HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF 5-FRAME BODY BRUSSELS AT $1 75 PER YARD. CONFINED STYLES BRUSSELS AT $2 PER YARD, REDUCED FROM $2 [illegible]. ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO., NO. 34 EAST 9TH-ST., AND NO. 23 BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN, PARIS. Have received a full assortment of Fall and Winter BONNETS, ROUND HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, BRIDAL WREATHS AND VAILS. N. B.—Dresses and suits made to order in the latest Parisian style.

BEDDING.

BEDDING. JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., NO. 30 4TH-AV. (Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store.) Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail. MATTRESSES. Hair, Sponge, Excelsior, Husk and Straw Mattresses. Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses. Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms. Eider Down, Plumes, Cushions, &c. Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows. Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor. Hair Mattresses renovated and remade. JOHN H. WILCOX, formerly of MELLEN & WILCOX.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 223 WEST 21ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones; largest variety; cheapest in City.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 148 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN, No. 40 Washington-square, (south.) GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL. Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circulars, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 273 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business can become quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Open day and evening.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 38 Madison-av., between 26th and 27th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 152 Madison-av., corner 33d-st. Formerly Ferris' Female Institute. Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS' French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD H. WHITE, No. 59 West 42d-st., opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY, No. 162 West 34th-st., MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 21, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MR. CORNWALL'S School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. Number limited. Primary department and gymnasium.

HOME INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 12 West 38th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at E. Lockwood's book-store.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS"—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls 13 W. 42d-st., (removed from 6 W. 29th-st.) N. B.—Private tuition rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,267 B'way, cor. 28th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 13 W. 42d-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 1 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 17 West 33d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, No. 830 6th-av., reopens Sept. 12. Boarding and day pupils prepared for college or business; French the language of the school; primary department. Send for circular.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. T. DU VERNET, her classes for little girls, at No. 22 West 29th-st., one door from 5th-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, of Home Journal, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 21.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business. M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. [illegible] will commence Sept. 12. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DR. [illegible] FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 12, at No. 36 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—This institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

NORWICH, CONN.—[illegible] French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 20. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 20 Washington-st.

MRS. DOTY AND MRS. TREVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y., being situated near New-York, the school combines the advantages of City and country. It opens the 1st Monday in October.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 24th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 22. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1633,) No. 161 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av., reopened Sept. 12. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Rev. H. B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 108 West 44th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School reopens Sept. 19, at No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d-st. For circulars, apply to J. H. MORSE, No. 737 7th-av.

PROF. J. H. [illegible] HAS RETURNED from Europe, and will resume his professional duties on and after the 26th September. Application at No. 28 Union-square.

MISS McINTOSH'S "HOME CLASS" for ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 14, at her residence, No. 12 West 24th-st. First subject: "German History and Literature."

$5,000.—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000 capital, can invest very profitably and safely in a manufacturing business. Address R. M. E., Box No. 114 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-SCHOOL for both sexes; total cost in common English $216 per year. Address Rev. T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, 32 East 29th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 18 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS PERRINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 166 East 36th-st., Sept. 28.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL—Classical, French and English—will reopen Sept. 21, at No. 1,183 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MISS OLDEN'S ENGLISH AND French school, for Misses and children, No. 220 6th-av., will be reopened Sept. 21.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 28 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 12 West 46th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 21 at No. 1,133 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL—8 WEST 17TH-ST. English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S FRENCH AND English Day School (No. 159 West 13th-st.) for girls will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 28.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day school for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL (FOR FORTY Boys only), Broadway, corner 32d-st.—English, Classical, French, German, Primary.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 36TH-ST. In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the Gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours 8½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE removed from Booth's Building to No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. Specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. Success guaranteed to all, old and young. Day and evening. Teachers furnished for schools and families. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT ORANGE, N. J., commences its twenty-fourth school year Sept. 12. Grounds spacious and high. Home comforts. A thorough business school for twelve boys only. Terms moderate. Address Prof. HERDSMAN, Post-office Box No. 199 Orange, N. J.

A GERMAN INSTRUCTRESS, EXPERIENCED in her vocation, both in schools and private classes, can take a few more pupils; references given. Address Rev. R., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—MISS WARREN'S French and English School in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

RAND'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND English School, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 14.

LAW SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. SCHOOL OF LAW. 1870. Faculty: Hon. T. W. CLERKE, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, DAVID R. JAQUES. The annual session will open on TUESDAY, the 11th of October, at 11 A. M., at the University, Washington-square, at which hour students and applicants for admission are requested to attend at the Council-room.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A LADY LONG CONNECTED WITH the best schools in the City has a few hours disengaged; she instructs in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, history, literature, and usual English branches; undoubted references given. Address D., No. 54½ West 22d-st.

A TUTOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN Europe and America wishes additional engagements; classics, German, French, English literature. Address BEDE, Box No. 189 Times Office.

DAILY INSTRUCTION GIVEN IN French, English and drawing, to young ladies or little boys, by a lady who has lived in France. Address by letter only, EUROPEAN, No. 30 East 28th-st.

A PRIVATE TUTOR OF LARGE EXperience, a graduate of Harvard, desires pupils. Address J. N. H., No. 28 Stuyvesant-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FOUR LOTS ON 155TH AND 156TH STS., NEAR GRAND BOULEVARD. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York. West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Streets—Two lots on the north side of 155th-st., running through to 156th-st., 200 feet east of 11th-av. Boulevard, each lot 25x199.11 feet, making a plot 50x199.10 feet. The above lots are even with the grade, near the Grand Boulevard, Audubon Park and Trinity Cemetery, and in the midst of first-class improvements. Terms easy. Apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, 22½ feet deep, lot 100 feet, on 60th-st., 70 feet east of 4th-av.; street paved with Belgian pavement to the Park; all the modern improvements; parlor story finished in black-walnut, hall and stairway elegantly wainscoted with marble. The house is built and finished in the best manner, and will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Inquire of GEO. M. SIMONSON, No. 1,300 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot No. 60 East 55th-st., 20x45x100; immediate possession; terms easy. Apply to PALMER & DE FOREST, No. 35 Wall-st.

WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP—ONE-fourth of the purchase money only required—four-story brown-stone House, in best order; fine block and very desirable location. Apply to owner, on premises, No. 230 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

BROADWAY, ABOVE 34TH-ST.—A large and finely-located corner property for sale at a low price to close an estate; also, two finely improved 5th-av. corners; excellent investments. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

$26,000.—THREE-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop house, [illegible] 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., [illegible] W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 271 Broadway.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, A handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price low and terms easy. Apply to ISAAC MONIE, No. 24 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT CORNER HOUSE ON Murray Hill, 25 feet front, four stories, high stoop, for sale cheap or exchange for smaller house or desirably-located lots. W. P. SEYMOUR, 271 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. [illegible] President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; a beautiful and desirable location; immediate possession; price $9,500. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, or No. 28 3d-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A-A.—CHEAPER THAN RENTING. A FIRST RATE CHANCE to get cheaply, and on easy terms of payment, a FINE COUNTRY HOME, accessible to the City, up town and down town, NINETEEN TIMES A DAY, each way, from 5 A. M. to midnight. Neighborhood very desirable every way. Prices: $9,500.—$3,500.—$5,000.—$8,000.—$10,986.—$17,500.—$18,000.—$24,000. These houses are well worth looking after. They are offered at prices and on terms of payment that make them CHEAPER THAN TO PAY RENT. It will cost you nothing to call or send and get fully printed descriptions of ALFRED COGGSWELL, No. 26 Broadway. Also, some fine building plots, up to 25 acres.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A family residing in Orange, N. J., about giving up housekeeping, offer for sale a fine, large and conveniently-arranged house, completely furnished; one acre of ground well laid out, plenty of shade and fruit, fine lawn, &c.; stable and carriage-room, horses and carriage; location high, fine views, neighborhood excellent, four minutes' walk from depot, one hour from City; will be sold low and on easy terms before 15th October; if then unsold will be rented low to a small careful family for six months. Address OWNER, Box No. 1,304 N. Y. Post-office.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY—Forty to fifty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt sts. by the two most safe, comfortable, picturesque and reliable lines; delightful suburban cottage homes, modern built and fitted, roomy and in good order, suitable for Winter or Summer residence; eligible and healthy location; lot 100x200, laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; 2½ minutes from one station and 10 minutes from main depots; will sell at $16,000, one-third cash. Address C. C., Box No. 225 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT MAHOPAC FALLS, THIRTY-seven and a quarter acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation; for location and beauty of scenery it cannot be surpassed; fruit in variety and great abundance; cottage-built house, containing ten rooms; good barns and all other necessary out-buildings; price, $10,000. For full particulars of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 35 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT in Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments. For full description inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, 35 Liberty-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE ON the banks of the Hudson, at Poughkeepsie, within ten minutes' ride of the Post-office and depot. Inquire of EDWIN SWAIN, No. 127 Front-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement brick house; rent $600; water, gas, sewer; situated in Fort Green-place, near the Park. Apply to M. T. BREES, No. 39 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING. Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on Sundays, fully furnished with seats, new organ, platform, &c. Apply as above to JOHN H. TRENOR.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the 13th of May, 1870, by mutual consent. ROBERT P. TITUS, WILLIAM K. CORNELL.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

APARTMENTS TO LET TO A SINGLE gentleman of respectability, without board, a fine second-story front room, well-furnished, with small room attached, in 16th-st., between 5th and 7th avs.; family strictly private; $8 per week. Address R., Box No. 304 Post-office.

HARLEM.—ONE OR TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to let, with board, in a private family, to a gentleman and wife; lady can receive careful nursing, should it be required; no other boarders; references exchanged. Address, for one week, C. M., Box No. 143 Times Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHING a handsomely-furnished room on second floor of a first-class house in 38th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, L. G., Box No. 121 Times Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, bed-room connecting, to rent without board to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location, East 18th-st. Address H., box No. 114 Times Office.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let parlor and bedroom adjoining, nicely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, without board, in the vicinity of St. Cloud and Broadway Hotels; terms reasonable. Address E., Box No. 159 Times Office.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR floor, with private table, bath-room, closets, &c.; excellent attendance; Frenchman cook; desirable apartments for persons of means. No. 20 West 32d-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 48 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

TO LET—A HANDSOME SECOND-STORY front room, furnished, to a family or party of gentlemen; house and table first-class; family small. Apply at No. 26 West 12th-st.

FOURTH-AVENUE, NO. 262, NEAR 21ST-ST.—Two well-furnished parlors, with bedrooms adjoining, to let to gentlemen only without board; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF APARTMENTS, ample pantries, bath, &c., to let on second floor, with private table and attendance; highest references. No. 21 West 30th-st.

NO. 318 20TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.; HANDsome rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a private family, where the comforts of home can be had.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NO. 342 WEST.—A sitting-room and bedroom on first floor, also, a double and single room on second floor, at moderate price, with board.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—SECOND floor, front room, suitable for a gentleman, or a gentleman and wife, with board; location desirable. References required.

NO. 129 EAST 19TH-ST., SOUTH-WEST CORNER IRVING-PLACE.—Two elegantly-furnished floors to let, with private table only; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms, also single rooms, to let; desirable location; opposite Hoffman and adjoining St. James.

NO. 106 EAST 15TH-ST.—NEWLY AND elegantly furnished rooms with board; central location, easy of access; few doors from Union-square; for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

MADISON-AV., CORNER 31ST-ST., NO. 12.—An elegantly-furnished second-floor, with private table; also, parlor floor; references exchanged.

A SUITE OF ROOMS FURNISHED to suit a refined gentleman; bedroom, pantries, closets, &c.; use of drawing-rooms. 32 Lexington-av.

NO. 32 UNION-PLACE—TO LET, WITH or without board, or with private table, two handsome floors, (first and second); also single rooms.

NO. 209 5TH-AV.—THREE COMMUNIcating rooms on second and third floors, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 32D-ST.—ELEGANTLY and newly-furnished rooms to let; also an extension or basement for a doctor's office.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, two large, handsome, connecting front rooms, at No. 150 West 34th-st.

A FEW HANDSOMELY AND ENtirely new furnished rooms to let, in elegant private house. No. 43 East 4th-st.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms, with or without board, at No. 49 East 28th-st., two doors from Union League.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FOR FALL AND Winter; three or four rooms with board, at a pleasant farm-house eighty miles from the City; high land, healthy location; terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE Fall; also, furnished cottage to let. JAMES G. ROE.

MEETINGS.

HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN FIFTEEN MINUTES.—Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association will hold another great meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, 125th-st., near 3d-av. JOHN FOLEY, President. CHAS. E. QUACKENBUSH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 3 East River. The new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 20, 3 P. M. CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS. Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River. MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Oct. 6. Postponement on account of detention at Quarantine, MORRO CASTLE will sail Oct. 8, at 3 o'clock, and not Oct. 6, as previously advertised. COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE ... Oct. 13. MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS ... Oct. 20. For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. Old line, low freight. The well-known, first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, T. H. MORTON, Commander, now at her dock receiving cargo, will leave Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, 15th October, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st. Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River on SATURDAY, Oct. 22. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A PROTestant widow, aged thirty, refined and agreeable, having a first-class Wheeler & Wilson machine; understands all kinds of sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of references. Address Mrs. E. A. MILLS, 41 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as first-class laundress, with good City reference. Apply at No. 49 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress; good City references. Address No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th-st.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A POSITION as traveling companion to an invalid, or housekeeper with a wealthy widower; triflers need not answer. Address, for one week, NORTENSE, No. 40 East 18th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 338 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENer, married; has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its departments; cool vineries and green-houses, flowers and vegetable garden; is a thorough good fruit-grower; six years' first-class reference. Address C. P., Seeds, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the business, and can give the best City reference. Inquire for three days at No. 860 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST, sober and industrious American married man as light porter; understands driving horses and care of them. Address A. E. C., Box No. 112 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as porter or clerk in a store; the best of references given. Address A. S., Box No. 182 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT CASH-boys, well educated and of pleasing address, who will in a short time be promoted to the position of salesmen. Apply, with references, between 8 and 9 A. M., Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOSIERY salesman for genteel Broadway trade. Apply by letter only. A few cash boys, well recommended, who reside with their parents. Apply to MORITZ DINKELSPIEL.

WANTED—WELL-EDUCATED BOYS FROM 13 to 15 years of age, to learn the business. Apply by letter to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Chambers-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED FLOOR WANTED BY a family of three adults, with no baby; modern improvements. Address COMMERCIAL, Box No. 162 Times Office.

A YOUNG PHYSICIAN DESIRES AN English basement office up town. Address C., Room No. 8, No. 160 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Programme of the first week:
MONDAY, Oct. 10 ... DEBORAH
TUESDAY, Oct. 11 ... DEBORAH
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12 ... DEBORAH
THURSDAY, Oct. 13 ... MARY STUART
FRIDAY, Oct. 14 ... MARY STUART
SATURDAY MATINEE, Oct. 15 ... DEBORAH
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, COME HERE and THE LADY OF LYONS.

Mr. DALY begs to submit the following array of distinguished talent, which he has secured to cooperate with Mme. JANAUSCHEK in these memorable performances: Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, (the distinguished tragedian,) Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Miss FANNY MORANT. Mme. JANAUSCHEK will also be supported by a company of superior artists: Mr. George De Vere, A. H. Davenport, Jas. Dunn, T. J. Hind, J. F. Hebert, Frederic Munroe, H. A. Rendle, Miss Ione Burke, Nellie Mortimer, Amy Ames and Mme. de Lesdernier, and a large and efficient chorus. The Orchestra is under the direction of Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth. The new scenery is by Mr. James Roberts. *** Seats secured six days in advance. Box-office open from 9 till 5. REGULAR THEATRE PRICES.

WALLACK'S. Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK. On MONDAY, Oct. 10, will be produced, with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, Mr. Albery's Comedy, TWO ROSES. Characters by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. M. LANAGAN, (his first appearance in this theatre,) Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, (her first appearance in New-York,) Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss FOWLER, Miss ROWE, Miss HAYDEN, Miss McCORMACK, Miss BLAISDELL. Due notice will be given of the repetition of THE RIVALS, and of the production of Colman's JOHN BULL and Barnett's SERIOUS FAMILY, both of which comedies are in preparation. BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON'S LAST CONCERT. Mr. Max Strakosch respectfully announces that the last concert of Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (prior to her departure for Philadelphia and Baltimore) will take place MONDAY (TO-MORROW) EVENING, Oct. 10, 1870, at 8 o'clock, AT STEINWAY HALL, ON 14TH-ST. Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON will be assisted by Miss ANNA LOUISE CARY, Contralto. Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor VERGER. Mr. HENRY VIEUXTEMPS, with MAX MARETZEK'S Grand Italian Opera Orchestra. Conductor ... Signor BOSONI. General admission $2. Reserved seats $3 and $4 each, according to location. Seats can be secured at Steinway Hall; also at No. 701 and 114 Broadway. Philadelphia, commencing WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12. Baltimore, Concordia Opera-house, Oct. 17 and 18.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. IN CONSEQUENCE of the CONTINUED DEMAND FOR SEATS TO SEE MAN AND WIFE, ALL NOVELTIES are POSTPONED for the present, and MAN AND WIFE will be acted EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. FIFTH MAN AND WIFE MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. GREAT SUCCESS. The best Pantomime ever yet produced. PEALS OF LAUGHTER AT WEE WILLIE WINKIE. GEO. L. FOX AS CLOWN, In which character he has no equal. EVERYTHING NEW. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG respectfully announces one GRAND CONCERT prior to her departure on a Concert Tour throughout the United States and Canada, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1870, assisted by the following artists: Signor F. FILIPPI, the Celebrated Tenor; Signor A. RANDOLFI, the Popular Baritone; Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI, the Eminent Pianist; Mr. GEO. W. COLBY, Conductor, and the members of the New-York Philharmonic Orchestra, under the conductorship of Herr CARL BERGMANN. Reserved seats, $1 50; general admission, $1; gallery, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at the box-office and at Ruliman's, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. L. B. LENT ... Director. THIS FAVORITE FAMILY RESORT, which during the past five years has enjoyed a degree of SUCCESS WITHOUT PARALLEL in the history of equestrian entertainments, WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON MONDAY, OCT. 10. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. During the Summer recess the Hippotheatron Buildings have undergone a thorough renovation. NEWLY PAINTED, UPHOLSTERED, CARPETED, &c. The entire troupe of unsurpassed RIDERS, GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, POSTURE-MASTERS, &c., with the beautiful STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES. Dress circle, 50c.; children under ten half price. Reserved seats, 75c.; children under ten, 50c.

NEW-YORK SKATING ACADEMY. Plimpton Building, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts. OPEN DAILY. For ladies, gentlemen and children, from 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M. Single admission or use of Skates, 25 cents; eight tickets for $1; children half price. Ladies admitted free to morning assemblies.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, LONG BRANCH VIA SANDY HOOK. The steamers ANTELOPE, Commander [illegible], and JESSE HOYT, Commander [illegible], will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: ANTELOPE at 7:15 A. M., connecting with the accommodation train at Sandy Hook for Philadelphia and way stations, and at 4:15 P. M. connecting with the Philadelphia express train. JESSE HOYT, at 3:30 P. M., connecting with way train for Toms River and intermediate stations. Return trains leave Long Branch at 7:40, 10:15 A. M., 6:30 P. M. Freight to all points on New-Jersey Southern Railroad at 5 P. M. Excursions to Sandy Hook and return, 50c. JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE. GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT. Fare always as low as by any other line. The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. Geo. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M. Arriving ahead of all other lines. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON, Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL, Commander A. G. SIMMONS, and PROVIDENCE, Commander B. M. SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st. JAS. FISK, JR., President.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR ALBANY. The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of any locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction in fare and state-rooms to Albany or Troy, [illegible] The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, [illegible] leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of [illegible] and Charlton streets daily (Saturdays excepted,) Sunday [illegible] at 6 o'clock P. M. Passengers by 6th or 8th av. horse-cars will get out at Charlton-street. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M. J. W. HANCOX & SON.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 24th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

CHANGE OF TIME.—THE STEAM-BOAT MARY POWELL will on and after Monday, Sept. 19, leave New-York at 3 o'clock from Vestry-st. Pier and 24th-st. Pier at 3:10, for Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boats on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 11 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves pier foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:45, and 29th-st. at 3 o'clock. Fare, 75 cents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat META will leave foot of Market-st. daily, at 3 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av. JAMES FISK, Jr. ... Proprietor. JOHN F. COLE ... Manager. EXCITEMENT INCREASING. Third week of the new OPERA BOUFFE TROUPE. Unequivocal success of Hervé's popular chef d'oeuvre LE PETIT FAUST. Witnessed from Sept. 26 to Oct. 8, (fourteen representations) by upward of 28,000 delighted visitors, comprising the elite of the fashionable, critical and musical world of the Metropolis. LEA SILLY ... as ... MEPHISTO. CELINE MONTALAND as ... MARGUERITE. EXQUISITE MUSIC. GORGEOUS COSTUMES. UNRIVALED BALLET. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY. CONDUCTOR ... CARLO PATTI. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. SUNDAY, Oct. 16—Resumption of the Grand Opera-house SACRED CONCERTS, in which the most distinguished vocal and instrumental talent now in the Metropolis, including the entire FRENCH OPERA TROUPE will participate. Seats secured ten days in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway Ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

MARIE SEEBACH. MARIE SEEBACH. 14th-st. Theatre, formerly "Theatre Francais." GREAT SUCCESS OF A GREAT ACTRESS. SUPERB ACTING. UNIQUE ART. Performance every night. Saturday matinee. PROGRAMME FOR THIS WEEK. MONDAY, OCT. 10 ... (last time) ... JANE EYRE. MARIE SEEBACH AS JANE EYRE, in which character she has achieved a triumph at once brilliant and unique, interpreting the genius of Charlotte Bronte, giving the most vigorous and splendid expression to her own, and arousing popular enthusiasm, and critical admiration. JANE EYRE will be acted with a strong cast, including MATHILDE VENETA as SARAH REED. TUESDAY, OCT. 11, MARY STUART. MARIE SEEBACH AS MARY STUART, her personation of which character is a GENUINE TRIUMPH OF GENIUS AND ART. MATHILDE VENETA AS ELIZABETH. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, Brachvogel's NARCISSE. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, LOVE AND INTRIGUE (Kabale und Liebe.) First time of Schiller's renowned tragedy. MARIE SEEBACH AS LOUISA MILLER. Seats can be secured at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, 14th-street Theatre, and 114 Broadway. In preparation, MATHILDE, ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, TAMING OF THE SHREW (Die bezahmte Widerspenstige.)

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NINTH WEEK. FIFTY-SEVENTH TO SIXTY-THIRD TIME. EVERY EVENING, And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock. Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE, In Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name. NOTICE.—In order to accommodate the demand of the public for places, the box-sheet will be open TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. FIFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the charming young actress, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, who will appear MONDAY, Oct. 10, in John Brougham's adaptation, in four acts, of the late Charles Dickens' Curiosity Shop, entitled, LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, introducing new banjo solos, new duet, clog dances, &c., and Theresa's last sensation, the DUCK SONG, supported by a strong cast. In the course of the play, THE GREAT FAIR SCENE, introducing the Sable Minstrels, Highland Fling, and the ROMMELLI FAMILY, GYMNASTS. LITTLE NELL MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. THE MISSES GOTTSCHALK CONCERTS. The manager respectfully announces that the Misses GOTTSCHALK, CELESTINE, Pianist; CLARA, Pianist; BLANCHE, Soprano, sisters of the celebrated American pianist, the late L. M. GOTTSCHALK, will give two Grand Concerts on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, FRIDAY, Oct. 14, and Grand Matinee SATURDAY, Oct. 15, assisted by Signor GUSTAVUS HALL, Baritone; Mons. F. J. [illegible], the celebrated Violinist of the late Carlotta Patti Company. General admission, $1; secured seats, 50 cents extra. Seats may be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway, and at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, Nos. 46 and 50 East 23d-st., under the hall.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF DICKENS. Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S Readings at the Young Men's Christian Association will commence on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th October, with C. Dickens' last work, the MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, the first occasion of its being read in public. Second and third readings, 20th and 22d October. A new programme each evening.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY. Every Evening at 7¾. Saturday Matinee, at 2. COMEDY AND BURLESQUE. MAJOR DE BOOTS and [illegible]. Stuart Robson, Eliza Weathersby; full company in the cast.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 BROADWAY—GREAT SUCCESS—HOUSE CROWDED NIGHTLY. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

GRAND FAIR For the benefit of the WOUNDED WITHIN THE GERMAN LINES and of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS IN GERMANY. To be held at the ARMORY OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. N. Y. S., Commencing Oct. 17, 1870.

The undersigned ladies and gentlemen who have undertaken to hold a Bazar for the above purpose, earnestly appeal to the public for generous cooperation.

The war at present raging in Europe, with an unexampled severity, has caused so much suffering that it requires the utmost efforts to relieve its distress.

Germany has, besides the greater number of her own wounded sons, 50,000 wounded French in her charge. Every household is turned into a hospital. The hospitals have become inadequate to receive the wounded, and the people have taken them to their own houses; but [illegible] wounded. The present military organization of Germany has called into the field by far the greater portion of the able-bodied male population, and many families have been bereaved of their support forever.

For these innocent victims of the war, for the widows and orphans of the fallen, we also appeal to your sympathy.

Never yet has the appeal of suffering humanity failed to touch the great heart of the American people, and we are confident the public will respond to this call, not only by visiting the fair, but also by sending contributions. The smallest gifts will be welcome with the largest, and it matters not whether in money or articles.

From Oct. 12 to 17 an office will be established at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, situated on Broadway and 35th-st., for the purpose of receiving contributions; in the meantime, among others, the following ladies have consented to do so:

Mrs. Consul-General J. ROESING, No. 3 West 22d-st.
Mrs. Consul-General LEOP. SCHMIDT, No. 4 East 20th-st.
Mrs. M. HEIDELBACH, No. 2 West 29th-st.
Mrs. FRED. KUHNE, No. [illegible] East 18th-st.
Mrs. Gov. E. SALOMON, No. 20 West [illegible]-st.
Mrs. Prof. FRANCIS LIEBER, No. 48 East 34th-st.
Mrs. GEO. W. KRUGER, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.
Mrs. WM. STEINWAY, No. 261 Lexington-av.
Mrs. J. DE NEUFVILLE, No. 16 Lexington-av.
Mrs. GEORGE H. BEYER, [illegible] corner 18th-st.
Mrs. E. CORDES, No. 194 Lexington-av.
Miss KATE GROSS, No. 211 2d-st.

The Treasurer is Mr. FRED. KUHNE, No. [illegible] Broad-st.

Vice-Consul ERWIN STAMMANN, LL. D., RAYMOND SCHRAMM, Secretaries Executive Committee.

New-York, Sept. 26, 1870. By order of the General Committee.

LECTURES.

FIRST ANNUAL COURSE OF POPULAR LECTURES, BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. At Association Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.

Tuesday, Nov. 1—George W. Curtis. Subject—"Our National Folly. The Civil Service."
Tuesday, Nov. 15—Rev. W. H. H. Murray. Subject—"The Adirondacks."
Tuesday, Nov. 22—Prof. E. L. Youmans. Subject—"The Dynamics of Life."
Tuesday, Nov. 29—Justin McCarthy. Subject—"The Franco-Prussian War."
Tuesday, Dec. 6—Miss Kate Field. Subject—"Charles Dickens."
Tuesday, Dec. 13—Rev. James M. Pullman. Subject to be announced hereafter.

Course tickets, including reserved seats, $2. They may be obtained at the rooms of the Association, No. [illegible] Broadway; Pond's music-store, No. [illegible] Broadway; and at D. Appleton & Co.'s, corner of Grand and Greene sts.

THE TURF.

NARRAGANSETT PARK MEETING. Owing to the storm, the races at Narragansett Park are postponed until FRIDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock. The following programme is adopted for the remaining classes, viz.: Friday, the 2:35 and 2:40 classes and double teams; Saturday, the 2:22 class and purse for all stallions; and Monday, the 2:45 class and purse open to all. AMASA SPRAGUE, President. D. F. LONGSTREET, Treasurer. GEORGE H. SMITH, Secretary and Superintendent of Grounds.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB. JEROME PARK. FALL RACES, 1870. Oct. 6, 8, 11, 13 and 15. First Race each day promptly at 1 o'clock. Extra trains on Harlem Railroad will be run from 42d-st., each day of races, at 11¼ A. M. and 12 M. A. BELMONT, President. C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. JEROME PARK RACES, OCT. 6, 8, 11, 13 AND 15. Extra trains on this road will leave 42d-st. each race day at 11¼ A. M. and 12 M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Cars reserved for ladies. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

OLD-NEWSPAPERS.

Origin and Early History of Journalism in New-York.

The First Newspaper in the City—The First Journalistic Controversy and the Second Paper—The Famous Zenger Libel Suit—Quarrel Over Columbia College—Journals of a Single Issue—The Papers of the Revolutionary Era—Subsequent Increase.

It is difficult for us, who live in this stirring era of the world's history, when that history is daily written and published for general distribution as fast as its events occur, to rise to a proper appreciation of the equanimity of our ancestors, who lived in much greater content than we do, with no publication of the news save by the lazy tongue of general rumor. To the devout and well-regulated minds of the early Dutch colonists of Manhattan, the Bible and the Apostolic creed were literature enough, and the bickerings of the nations were to them as the "crackling of thorns under a pot." The English were a little more restless and given to vain curiosity, and the *Diurnals* and *Mercuries* which were published during the exciting civil wars of CHARLES and CROMWELL, had given them a taste of the Circean cup, which produced an eternal thirst for the news.

THE FIRST NEW-YORK NEWSPAPER.

In 1693 WILLIAM BRADFORD, an enterprising printer of Philadelphia, got into serious difficulty with the powers that were in that peaceable and order-loving community, and migrated to New-York. Here he was the first of his craft, and soon was allowed to call himself "Printer to His Majesty King WILLIAM." For many years he was the Government Printer, and in 1725 the brilliant idea struck him that it would be a profitable undertaking to start a newspaper, and cater to the popular craving which had now got abroad to know what was going on. His journal was called the New-York *Gazette*, and the first number was issued on the 16th of October, 1725. It was printed once a week on a half sheet of foolscap paper, and contained a curious *mélange* of local gossip, literary squibs, and foreign intelligence two months old, which was obtained from the mouth of some new-comer from Europe. At this time the population of the City was less than 8,000, and the subscription list of the *Gazette* could not have been very long, but it supplied a popular want, and met with so much success that in the second year it rose to the dignity of a whole sheet of four pages about ten inches by twelve in size.

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER CONTROVERSY.

For eight years BRADFORD had the journalistic field to himself; and it was only a controversy between the Governor and a representative of the people which called a rival into existence, in order that the paper warfare might be conducted on an equal footing for both parties. Gov. WILLIAM COSBY arrived in the colony in 1732, and demanded of Hon. RIP VAN DAM, who had held the Executive chair during a short interregnum, one-half of the salary and perquisites of the position which had accrued during that period. The sturdy Dutchman refused to comply with this modest request unless the haughty Englishman would also share with him the perquisites of the same position which he had received prior to his arrival in the country. This seemed but reasonable to RIP and the general public, with whom COSBY very soon contrived to make himself unpopular, but that lofty official looked upon such a proposal as an insult to his authority, and immediately proceeded to prosecute VAN DAM. The resolute Dutchman was by no means daunted, and a very spirited contest ensued, in which the people took a lively interest. BRADFORD, having a very lucrative patronage from the Government, like some later and more pretentious publishers, was easily persuaded, by dint of profitable Corporation advertising, and similar arguments, that his interest lay with the ruling powers, and he accordingly espoused the cause of the royal Governor. A controversy conducted by one newspaper was hardly a fair thing, and the friends of RIP VAN DAM set up one PETER ZENGER in the newspaper business, to conduct the other side of the controversy, or rather to give them an opportunity of doing so. PETER was an honest printer, who had been an apprentice in BRADFORD's office, and naturally had no objection to being set up as the rival of his old master. It was rather a dangerous distinction, however, for the wrath of the Colonial administration, which was well-nigh despotic, was soon to be directed at his devoted head. His paper was called the *Weekly Journal*, and the first number appeared on the 5th of November, 1733. Its columns were filled with bold denunciations of the Governor and his council, and of the Assembly and Court of Exchequer, which were assisting the persecution of the popular representative, VAN DAM. All the grievances of the people under COSBY's administration were freely discussed, and officials of every grade were assailed with a keenness of satire and eloquence of denunciation which are hardly excelled in our day of trained journalists. The men in power were not long in making the discovery that the editorials of the *Weekly Journal* were libelous and incendiary productions. Their first measure for punishing its audacity was somewhat novel, and proved wholly ineffectual. The Council seized four of the most obnoxious numbers of the paper, and ordered that they be burned at the pillory by the common hangman, in presence of the Mayor and Aldermen. These Magistrates, however, were not of the Governor's party, and protested against the order of the Council, and forbade the hangman to burn the papers. The irate colonial officials were not, however, to be foiled, and a negro slave of the Sheriff, who could not help himself, was selected as the instrument of their wrath, and he made the official bonfire of ZENGER's newspapers in the presence of a corporal's guard of the Governor's partisans. A more rational but still ineffectual attempt to silence the *Weekly Journal* was next made by throwing its editor and publisher into prison, on a charge of publishing seditious libels, and denying him the use of pen, ink and paper. He continued, however, to direct his paper, holding communications with his subordinates through a chink in the door of his prison, which was in the old City Hall, at the corner of Nassau and Wall streets. The trial of ZENGER was a very exciting one, and awakened the most intense interest. The Attorney-General and Judges resorted to every expedient to secure the conviction of the accused, taking the very peculiar position that a libel was all the more dangerous for being true, and that the publication of the articles being admitted, there was nothing more to do but to pass sentence on the prisoner. ZENGER, however, had a very able and eloquent advocate in the venerable ANDREW HAMILTON, of Philadelphia, already eighty years of age, and the jury, as is usual in such cases, held the popular view of the justice of the case, and a verdict of acquittal was rendered amid the enthusiastic plaudits of the spectators. Thus was the freedom of the Press established in New-York, and since that time no libel suit against an honorable newspaper, intended to silence bold criticism of private or public injustice, has succeeded.

A NEW CONTROVERSY AND NEW ORGANS.

In times of public excitement the newspapers thrive. After the Zenger trial was over, and the people who had taken so much interest in it had come to wonder at their own zeal, the *Weekly Gazette* and the *Weekly Journal* jogged along side by side, and led a quiet sort of life with a tolerable degree of prosperity. In 1742 JAMES PARKER, another of BRADFORD's apprentices, started the New-York *Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy*, and the venture proving profitable, soon after issued a monthly periodical styled the *American Magazine & Historical Chronicle*. In 1752 BRADFORD died, and in the same year the *Weekly Journal*, which had thus far been kept up successively by ZENGER's widow and son, was finally discontinued. BRADFORD and his *Gazette* having passed away, and the new *Gazette* choosing to pursue an independent course, the Government found a new organ in the *Weekly Mercury*, which was published by HUGH GAINE at his office opposite the Old-slip Market. Meantime a new controversy had arisen, which enlisted on one side or the other the sympathies of the most respectable portion of the citizens. When a charter was granted to King's College, in 1753, it contained a provision that none but Episcopalians should occupy the Presidential chair of the institution. The College was founded, as is well known, in 1755, and located on what is now College-place, near the foot of Warren-street, and was none other than Columbia College in its loyal infancy. The first President was Dr. JOHNSON, an Episcopal minister from Stratford, Conn., while Mr. WHITTLESEY, a Presbyterian clergyman, from New-Haven, was chosen Vice-President. A contest immediately arose between these two sects for the control of the infant institution, which it was thought was destined to have a great influence on the religious belief of the future in the City of New-York. The Episcopalians, of course, had the countenance of the Government, but the Presbyterians, headed by the LIVINGSTON family, made up a formidable party, and determined to break down the College altogether, if they could not control it. The *Gazette* and *Mercury* were both enlisted in the cause of the established Church, and the dissenters were forced to establish a new journal in order to carry on the controversy on equal terms. This was started in 1755, and was called the *Independent Reflector*. The Episcopalians came out triumphant, as was to be expected, and the new paper did not long survive the controversy which had brought it into existence. In February, 1759, a third newspaper, called the New-York *Gazette*, was started by WILLIAM WEYMAN, the New-York *Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy*, and the New-York *Mercury* still continuing.

PAPERS OF A SINGLE ISSUE.

When that ever-to-be-remembered Sovereign, GEORGE III., of England, came to his sage determination that the American colonies should contribute liberally for the support of a Government which they had no voice in directing, there was, as is well known, quite a spirited and resolute objection made by the presumptuous Americans, and they generally found means to express their sentiments in language which could not be mistaken. The news of the passage of the Stamp act and other arbitrary measures of 1765, were received in New-York with a resentment becoming a high-spirited people. Copies of the Stamp act were hawked about the streets, adorned with a death's head and the title, "The Folly of England and the Ruin of America." On the 21st of September, 1765, the feelings of the people regarding the course of the British Government found vent in a new paper called the *Constitutional Courant*, which arraigned the King, Ministry and Parliament in no measured terms. It was a half sheet of medium size, bearing the device of a snake divided into eight pieces, with the motto underneath, "Join or Die." This motto was caught up, and soon became the watchword of the patriotic people from one end of the country to the other. The imprint of the *Constitutional Courant* was as follows: "Printed by ANDREW MARVEL, at the sign of the Bribe Refused, on Constitutional Hill, North America, and containing matters interesting to Liberty, and in nowise repugnant to loyalty." This paper excited a great commotion in the City, and was eagerly caught up and read by the citizens. The Governor and Council made every effort to discover the author and printer, but without success. It was really printed by WILLIAM GODDARD, at Burlington, N. J. No second number ever appeared. The head and front of the opposition to royal oppression in this City in those stormy days was formed by the organization called the "Sons of Liberty," and more popularly known as the "Liberty Boys." They never published any regular paper, but were in the habit of printing placards and handbills, which served the same purpose still better at that time, as it was more difficult to discover their origin. These documents warned the people against the designs of the British Government, and roused them to a sense of their wrongs. Through them public meetings were convened and measures for concerted action made known. One of these assailed the "base, inglorious conduct of our General Assembly, who have, in opposition to the loud and general voice of their constituents, the dictates of sound policy, the ties of gratitude, and the glorious struggle which we are engaged in for our invaluable birthrights, dared to vote supplies to the troops without the least shadow of a pretext for their pernicious grant."

IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES.

The New-York *Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy* was the organ of the Liberty Party, until it died with its founder, in 1770, when a new paper was started in the interest of the patriot cause by JOHN HOLT, and called the New-York *Journal & General Advertiser*. On the day before the Stamp act was to go into effect, Nov. 1, 1765, the *Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy* appeared in mourning with the following prologue at its head:

A Funeral Lamentation on the
DEATH OF LIBERTY,
Who Finally Expired on the
31st of October, in the Year of Our Lord MDCCLXV.,
And of Our Slavery
I.

The royalist cause, too, was not without its organ. JAMES RIVINGTON had begun the publication of a small folio sheet on the 22d of April, 1773, which supported the British in all their arrogant claims, and was ever a subservient tool of the royal Governor. This was known as *Rivington's Gazette*, and owes its fame entirely to the fact that it was suppressed on the 4th of December, 1775, by the Liberty Boys. Not content with apologizing for the oppression of the British Home Government and supporting its colonial representatives in all their unpopular acts, it entered into tirades against the movements of the citizens and heaped abuse unsparingly on the high-spirited Sons of Liberty. That body, after having been engaged in an open fight with British soldiers, and in an Indian masquerade emptied a cargo of tea into the harbor, were in no mood to put up with the insults of a Tory newspaper. They remonstrated with the printer to no effect, and finally directed Capt. SEARS to attend to the matter. Attending to matters in those days meant something, and the Captain mustered a party of light horse from Connecticut and proceeded to the printing office. Forcing open the doors they at once set to work and demolished the press, distributed the type so thoroughly that they could not again be set, and thus effectually stopped the paper. RIVINGTON himself, however, was not permanently suppressed. He immediately set out for England, procured a new press and the appointment of King's printer for New-York, and returned in time to reissue his paper after the capture of the City by the British. It was then called the *Royal Gazette*, and during the war had the whole field of New-York journalism to itself, abusing the American people and advocating the royal cause for the benefit of British soldiers and peaceable Tories with perfect impunity. At the close of the war RIVINGTON took a practical view of affairs, discarded the royal arms, and attempted to continue his paper under the title of *Rivington's New-York Gazette and Universal Advertiser*. The people, however, unluckily, were not deprived of memory, and had little faith in his late repentance. The paper was sadly neglected by the returned Liberty Boys, who had formerly taken such a warm interest in it, and in 1783 its publication was discontinued and RIVINGTON devoted himself to the respectable business of selling books and stationery.

THE FIRST DAILY.

When the City fell into the power of the British in 1776, JOHN HOLT and his patriotic newspaper, the New-York *Journal or General Advertiser*, which had resolutely supported the Liberty Party from the start, fled to Esopus, on the Hudson. There the press was set up, and the paper continued. In October, 1777, Esopus was burned, and HOLT established himself at Poughkeepsie, where he continued to issue his paper until the close of the war. He then returned to the City, and in the Autumn of 1783 appeared the *Independent Gazette, or the New-York Journal revived*. In the following year HOLT died, but the paper was continued by his widow and ELEAZER OSWALD until January, 1787, when it passed into the hands of THOMAS GREENLEAF. The new proprietor merged it into two papers, a weekly called *Greenleaf's New-York Journal and Patriotic Register*, and a daily with the title of the New-York *Journal and Daily Patriotic Register*, afterward known as the *Argus, or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser*. This was the first daily paper published in the City. It became the organ of the Federal Republicans, and opposed the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. This was an unpopular position, and on the announcement of the adoption of the Constitution on the 26th of July, 1788, a crowd of rioters, exasperated by the fierce onslaughts which the *Patriotic Register* had made on that instrument and its supporters, proceeded to the office in Pine-street, broke open the door with axes, and demolished the press and types. GREENLEAF made a resolute attempt to defend his property, but was soon overborne, and made good his escape from a back door into Wall-street.

IN LATER TIMES.

From this time, journalism, like all other important interests in New-York, has grown rapidly. At the beginning of the present century there were six daily papers published in this City, viz.: The *New-York Gazette & General Advertiser*, the *Evening Post*, the *American Citizen*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Public Advertiser*, and the *Mercantile Advertiser*. There were also the *Weekly Museum*, the *Churchman's Magazine*, and two medical journals, one issued quarterly and the other semi-annually. In 1830, there were fifty periodical publications in the City. At the present time there are upward of 200; twenty-four daily papers, thirteen of which are issued in the morning and eleven in the afternoon, two of them being printed in German and two in French. Of the 150 and more weeklies, eighteen are German, two Spanish, one Italian and one Scandinavian.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Fall Meeting—Second Day's Racing—Remorseless Wins the Jerome Sweepstakes; Glenelg the Maturity Stakes; Judge Curtis the Mile-Heat Race; Edenton the Selling Sweepstakes, and Julius the Hurdle Race—Brilliant Attendance and Exciting Sport.

A more gloriously-beautiful day for the enjoyment of horse-racing could not have been desired than was yesterday, the second day of the Fall meeting of the American Jockey Club. The sun shone out bright, warm and exhilarating, and the beautiful valley in which Jerome Park is situated looked surpassingly lovely in the mellow light of an autumnal day. The woods which crown the heights on each side of the valley were dressed in the gorgeous hues of crimson, gold, russets and green—while the elegant Club-house and grand stand, on opposite sides of the course, were crowded with the youth, beauty and fashion of the City. The racing was of an unusually good character, and afforded great gratification to the thousands of visitors who witnessed it. Judge MORRISON and Mr. THEODORE MOSS had charge of the general arrangements. The course was in good order.

The Jerome Sweepstakes produced a capital race between six three-year olds, Mr. MORRIS winning the stake, which was worth $4,450, with *Remorseless*, who has evidently recovered her great two-year-old form and showed considerable endurance. It is possible that the result might have been different if *Lady Petry* had not overpowered her jockey and made the running at the top of her speed until she became quite outwinded. *Susan Ann*, the favorite, did not show to much advantage. *My Maryland* ran very gamely, and at one time it looked as if Messrs. BOWIE & HALL were going to offer one of their unexpected surprises, as they did in by-gone days, with *Richmond* and *Baltimore*, and as they did more recently with *Legatee*.

The Maturity Stakes witnessed the downfall of the great crack *Helmbold*, who sustained an overwhelming defeat at the heels of Mr. BELMONT's *Glenelg*, who has thus retrieved his lost laurels. *Helmbold*, it is said, was not in condition for the race, in consequence of the long campaign he has passed through. *Glenelg* is likely to be a dangerous customer for the Bowie Stakes, four-mile heats, at Baltimore, in which *Helmbold*, *Carrie Atherton*, *Pat Malloy*, *Niagara*, *Geo. Yorke*, *Legatee*, *Nannie Douglas* and others are entered.

The mile-heat race was won by *Judge Curtis*, beating *Corsican* and two others. This was perhaps *Judge Curtis'* best performance, for although the time was comparatively slow to what he has made, yet the state of the track accounts satisfactorily for that. His beating such a race-horse as *Corsican*, who has clearly recovered his last year's great form, is regarded as a brilliant achievement. The gentleman after whom he is named was present to see him run and win, and felt highly gratified at his victory.

THE JEROME SWEEPSTAKES

was the first race on the programme, and was for three-year-old fillies exclusively, $200 each, half forfeit, with $500 added. The stake closed on the 1st April, last year, with nineteen entries, and six of them came to the post to run the mile and three-quarters course. These were F. MORRIS' ch. f. *Remorseless*, L. G. MORRIS' ch. f. *Vinca*, BOWIE & HALL's ch. f. *My Maryland*, CLARK & GRINSTEAD's b. f. *Flash of Lightning*, THOMPSON & FRANKLIN's br. f. *Lady Petry*, and H. P. MCGRATH's b. f. *Susan Ann*. The night before *Lady Petry* and *Remorseless* had alternately held the position of first favorite, but when the pool-sellers, Messrs. UNDERWOOD and MCGOWAN, commenced business on the course, there was a rush to back the Squire of MCGRATHIANA's filly, *Susan Ann*, and she quickly superseded the previous favorites. In one pool she sold for $500, against *Remorseless* $250, *Flash of Lightning's* $150, *Lady Petry's* $125, and the field's (*Vinca* and *My Maryland*) $120. A slight reaction set in before the race commenced, and *Susan Ann* went back a little, bringing $300, *Remorseless* $190, *Lady Petry* $120, *Flash of Lightning* $120, field $110. The start was from the head of the three-quarter-mile course, and when the flag fell *Lady Petry* rushed to the front, with *My Maryland* second, *Flash of Lightning* third, *Remorseless* and *Vinca* the next two, and the favorite last. They ran thus around the base of the Club-house bluff, *Lady Petry* having overpowered her jockey, and carrying on the running at a pace that was certain to tell before the race was over. When the horses came into sight again, *Lady Petry* was a dozen lengths in front, *My Maryland* next, two lengths before *Flash of Lightning*, *Remorseless* next, and *Susan Ann* still the whipper-in. They ran without any change to the stand, except that *Lady Petry's* lead was reduced to six lengths; *My Maryland* two lengths before *Remorseless*, who had passed *Flash of Lightning*. *My Maryland* finally took the lead on the homestretch, with *Lady Petry* and *Remorseless* at her quarters. Half way up, *Remorseless* quickened her speed, and a magnificent struggle ensued between her and *My Maryland*, both animals running with remarkable gameness under the whip. The chestnut daughter of *Eclipse* and *Barbarity* lasted the longest, and won a splendid race by a length; *My Maryland* second, a length before *Flash of Lightning*; *Lady Petry*, who fell off at the finish, a bad fourth, and *Susan Ann* last. Time—3:15¼.

FIRST RACE—JEROME SWEEPSTAKES.

F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon. (Palmer) ... 1
Bowie & Hall's ch. f. My Maryland, by Brown Dick, dam Fanny McAllister, by O'Meara. (Stoops) ... 2
Clark & Grinstead's b. f. Flash of Lightning, by Lightning, dam imp. Cicily Jopson, by Weatherbit. (Hennessy) ... 3
Thompson & Franklin's br. f. Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam. (Robinson) ... 4
L. G. Morris' ch. f. Vinca, by Censor, dam Verbena. (Elliott) ... 5
H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington, dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield. (Milburn) ... 6

THE MATURITY STAKES.

For four-year olds, of $200 each, half forfeit, with $1,200 added, the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes, three miles, had twenty entrees; but the prestige of *Helmbold*, who was regarded as invincible over this distance, frightened away all opposition, with the solitary exception of Mr. BELMONT's *Glenelg*. The race was thus reduced to a match between these two famous racers, and betting became sharp, both having a powerful body of backers. *Helmbold* had thrice before beaten *Glenelg*, but the latter received a very careful preparation for the race at the hands of his capable trainer, JACOB PINCUS, both owner and trainer being desirous of stripping *Helmbold* of his hard-won laurels for this rich stake. In pools *Helmbold* sold for $1,100 and *Glenelg* for $650, while the owner of the former stood on the track and loudly proclaimed his readiness to bet $1,000 to $700 that his horse won. The colored rider, ROBINSON, rode the favorite, while CHARLEY MILLER sat on Mr. BELMONT's horse. A capital start was made, *Glenelg* trying hard to get the mastery of BROCK, but without success. In going around the turn, he allowed him to take the lead by a length. Reappearing from behind the hill, *Helmbold* was seen in the lead, two lengths before *Glenelg*, and he increased this to four lengths on passing the string on the first mile, the pace being far from fast. On the first quarter of the next mile, *Helmbold* widened the gap between them to ten lengths, but this was reduced to six lengths as they went around the hill, $100 to $20 on *Helmbold* being loudly proclaimed at this point. Coming up the stretch, *Glenelg* gained rapidly on *Helmbold*, and was only two lengths behind as they rushed under the string on the second mile. At the quarter-pole, *Glenelg* was at the favorite's saddle-girths, and a loud roar of expectation burst from the fielders as Mr. BELMONT's horse was seen to take the lead from *Helmbold* as they went around the bluff. Coming in view again, *Glenelg* was leading two lengths, and the race was over, for he galloped home a winner by two lengths. Time—5:32½.

SECOND RACE—MATURITY STAKES.

A. Belmont's b. c. Glenelg, by Citadel, dam Babta, (Miller) ... 1
W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Helmbold, by Australian, dam Lavender. (Robinson) ... 2

MILE-HEAT RACE.

This race was for a purse of $500, and had four starters—*Judge Curtis*, *Corsican*, *Rapture* and PENNOCK's *Norton* colt. The betting was very heavy between the two first named. In one pool *Judge Curtis* sold for $1,300, *Corsican* $1,000, *Rapture* $160, and *Norton* $50. Immediately after, *Corsican*, first choice, brought $1,025, *Judge Curtis* $1,000, field $270.

FIRST HEAT.—*Corsican* and *Rapture* got away a couple of lengths before *Judge Curtis*, but the latter passed them both before the quarter-pole was reached, and with *Corsican* at his quarters he kept the lead throughout, and won cleverly by a length; the *Norton* colt third, a dozen lengths behind *Corsican*, and *Rapture* last. Time—1:48.

SECOND HEAT.—After some delay, caused by the *Norton* colt bolting over the rails and throwing her jockey, the horses got a good send-off; *Corsican* and *Judge Curtis* head and head together. At the turn the *Judge* was a length in front, but *Corsican* got to his saddle-girths at the quarter, and both were neck and neck as they went around the hill. (Coming into sight, *Judge Curtis* was half a length in front, which he made a full length at the three-quarter pole. As they came up the stretch, ROBINSON made a grand effort with *Corsican* to capture the *Judge*, and a splendid race home ensued; *Judge Curtis* just winning the heat and race by a head; *Rapture* and the *Norton* Colt distanced. Time—1:47.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500; entrance-money to go to second horse; mile heats.

J. O'Donnell's ch. h. Judge Curtis, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Lilla, (Hennessy,) 114 pounds ... 1 1
Bacon & Holland's b. g. Corsican, 5 years, by Uncle Vic, dam by Sovereign, (Robinson,) 111 pounds ... 2 2
J. K. Lawrence's b. m. Rapture, four years, by Lapidist, dam Parachute, Palmer, 105 pounds ... 4 dis.
I. W. Pennock's ch. c., 3 years, by Norton, dam Josephine B. Bowan, (Jackson,) 86 pounds ... 3 dis.

THE SELLING SWEEPSTAKES.

The Selling Sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $500, one mile and a quarter, had five starters—*R. B. Connolly*, *Whirlwind*, *Merrythought*, *Luray* and *Edenton*. Pools sold as follows: *Connolly* $610, *Merrythought* $250, *Edenton* $260, field $110. *Merrythought*, on a false start, overpowered her rider and ran over three miles before she was pulled up; she took no further part in the race. *Edenton*, with *Luray* and *Connolly* in attendance, made the running throughout, *Edenton* winning easily by three lengths, *Connolly* second. Time—2:17. The winner was sold at auction to Mr. J. O'DONNELL for $510.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling Sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added; the winner to be sold at auction. Horses entered to be sold at $1,000, to carry their appropriate weight; at $750, to be allowed 5 pounds; at $500, 10 pounds; at $300, 15 pounds. One mile and one-quarter.

C. Littlefield's b. h. Edenton, 4 years, by Ulverston, dam Amanda, (Burns, $300,) 98 pounds ... 1
W. H. Moran's br. h. R. B. Connolly, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, (Hennessey, $600,) 108 pounds ... 2
R. W. Walden's ch. m. Luray, 4 years, by Bulletin, dam Sonora Love, (Moran, $300,) 90 pounds ... 3
W. Constable's br. c. Whirlwind, 3 years, by Trovatore, dam Cyclone, (Berrian, $750,) 80 pounds ... 4
J. F. Purdy's b. f. Merrythought, 3 years, by Warminster, dam Varina, (Clare, $500,) 82 pounds ... 5

THE HURDLE-RACE.

The hurdle-race, a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, play or pay, with $500 added, of which $100 went to the second horse, third to save his stake, had six entries and five runners, Col. MCDANIELS drawing *Oysterman* and leaving *Julius* to represent his stable. The runners were *Biddy Malone*, *R. B. Connolly*, *Julius*, *Tisdale* and *Eminence*. In pools *Biddy Malone* sold for $500, *Eminence* $160, *Julius* $150, *Tisdale* $75, *Connolly* $70. *Eminence* took the lead over the first three hurdles, and led a length on passing the stand the first time round, *Connolly* being second, *Biddy Malone* third, six lengths behind *Connolly*, and *Tisdale* last. Rounding the turn *Biddy* went up and joined *Eminence* and *Connolly*, and the three jumped the fourth hurdle at the foot of the Club-house hill together. *Biddy* then took the lead, but at the next hurdle she made a mistake, fell and threw her rider, GRIFFIN, injuring him severely; *Connolly* was next over, with *Julius* third, and *Eminence* next, *Tisdale* falling and unseating his rider. *Julius* now made his run, and coming up the stretch got on even terms with *Connolly*, both taking the last hurdle simultaneously. A fine finish ended in favor of the fresher horse, *Julius*, by a length, *Connolly* beating *Eminence* ten lengths. Had not *Connolly* run a severe race just before, it is very probable he would have won this; as it was he performed most satisfactorily in his first public essay in a hurdle-race. Time—3:30.

FIFTH RACE—HURDLE-RACE.

D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, aged, by Lexington, dam Julia, (Welsh,) 142 pounds, $150 ... 1
W. Moran's br. h. R. B. Connolly, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Lucy (Fowler,) Sutcliffe, 145 pounds, $70 ... 2
R. Shea's br. h. Eminence, 5 years, by Lexington, dam Sister to Vandal, (Henry,) 129 pounds, $160 ... 3
Joseph Donohue's br. m. Biddy Malone, 5 years, by Star Davis, dam Olio, (Griffin,) 144 pounds, $500 ... fell.
J. K. Lawrence's b. h. Tisdale, aged, by Revenue, dam Louisa Jordan, (Downing,) 139 pounds, $75 ... fell.
D. McDaniels' b. h. Oysterman, Jr., 6 years, by Oysterman, dam by Phil Brown ... dr.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

GOTLIEB GENNETT, the young man who was arrested at Bangor, Me., several days ago, on a charge of having stolen $450 from his father, LOUIS GENNETT, of No. 300 Broome-street, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, on his own confession. The accused confessed that he took the money from his father's drawer, together with some of his own, and that he then enlisted as a soldier. The father persisted in making the complaint against the prisoner.

There will be a celebration by the Woman's Suffrage Association at Apollo Hall, Friday next, both morning and evening. A social reunion will be held at the parlor of the St. James Hotel on Thursday afternoon. Among the speakers and pioneers who are expected to be present, are Lucretia Mott, Martha C. Wright, Samuel J. May, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Paulina Wright Davis, Robert Purvis, Josephine S. Griffing, Abby H. Price, Sarah Pugh, Amy Post, Abby H. Gibbons, M. E. Joslyn Gage, Charlotte B. Wilbour, Adelle Haslett, Rev. Olympia Brown, Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford and Susan B. Anthony.

Free night classes in Science and Art are now being organized under the Directorship of FITZGERALD TISDALL, Jr., at the Cooper Institute. Up to the present time more than 1,200 students have enrolled their names. The drawing classes, comprising Mechanical, Architectural, Free Hand and Perspective Drawing, together with studies from Cast and Life and modelling in clay, number nearly 900 students. The classes in Calculus, Geometry, Trigonometry and Algebra are largely attended. Special attention is given to the free course of Lectures in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

Bishop QUINTARD, of Tennessee, and Judge RADCLIFF, of New-Orleans, are at the Coleman House. Ex-Congressman C. C. CHAFFEE, of Massachusetts, and Hon. C. TUCKER, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Bishop POTSAL, of Baltimore, and Judge BOISE, of Louisiana, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER, of Massachusetts; Hon. H. O. BONNELL, of Ohio; Hon. BENJ. FIELD, of Albion; Gen. WM. WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, and Rev. A. R. MEDBURY, of Providence, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Prof. W. B. ROGERS, of Massachusetts, and Hon. C. B. MOUNT, of Philadelphia, are at the St. James Hotel. A. GRANT, of Washington; Hon. George W. TERRILL, of Washington; Hon. Louis H. THAYER, of Virginia, and J. W. ADAMS, of Evansville, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. M. R. MORRIS, of the United States Army, and Col. COE, of Meriden, are at the Spingler House. Commander FELLOWS, of the United States Navy, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Commander A. H. WRIGHT, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

The Industrial School attached to St. John's Chapel was reopened yesterday, after a vacation of two months. About 400 of the 800 pupils were present, nearly all being young children. The School is only open every Saturday, as the girls are taught merely sewing and all sorts of millinery, to fit them for situations in stores. Miss BUTLER, the directress of the School, says that the children make great progress, and several have obtained good situations from specimens of their work executed during school-hours. There are forty-five teachers and 800 pupils connected with the School.

Mr. KENNETH G. WHITE, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, has issued a notice to the members of the Bar, informing them that the criminal business of the Court will be disposed of by Judge BENEDICT during the next three weeks, and that Judge WOODRUFF will subsequently proceed to hear civil causes. The calendar of civil causes will be made up for the first day of the term, Monday, 17th inst., and notes of issue must be filed on or before the 13th inst.

Another examination was held before Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, in the case of WILLIAM R. GILBERT, the Wall-street broker, who is charged with having in his possession $4,000 altered Treasury notes. The prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The American Literary Bureau of No. 132 Nassau-street, is now prepared to make lecture engagements for W. A. WILKINS, otherwise known as "Hiram Green, Esq., last Justice of the Peace."

The annual regatta of the Gulick Boat Club was held, yesterday, at Pleasant Valley, on the Hudson River. A single scull race for the championship of the Club was contested by R. DEELY, BLAKE and GANNON. BLAKE won by about 12 lengths.

The second race was between SPEAR, BRYSON, KENNY and Moore. BRYSON won the race in 24 minutes and 37 seconds.

The reports of the probable murder in Lexington-avenue, appearing in some of the newspapers of yesterday, are apt to mislead the public as to the location of the house in question. The (new) number of the house is 187, and it is situated between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is, therefore, not to be confounded with the respectable dwelling (new) number 178, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A meeting of the New-York Genealogical and Biographical Society was held, last evening, at Mott Memorial Hall, No. 64 Madison-avenue, Dr. ELLSWORTH ELIOT read a paper, in which vaccination was represented as a means of prolonging life.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, HUGH MCSHANE, a book-keeper in the employ of MCNIEL & Co., at No. 670 Greenwich-street, was held to answer on a charge of stealing $100.

CHARLES CODELIA and H. C. HAYWARD, sailors on board the American ship *Isaac Webb*, were committed for examination by Commissioner WILLIAMS, yesterday, for assault on the high seas.

WILLIAM WETSELL was committed to answer at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Alderman WALSH, for breaking into the residence of WILLIAM F. AIMS, No. 17 Third-street, and stealing some clothing worth $65.

EDWARD MORGAN was held to answer at Jefferson Market Court yesterday, for stealing a team of horses, wagon and harness, worth $600, belonging to WM. PELHAM, Westchester County, on Friday night.

There were 120 males and 805 females supplied with situations by the Free Labor Bureau, of No. 88 Clinton-place, during the week ending yesterday.

At the Morgue, yesterday, an inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER on the remains of WM. BUNTON, aged thirty-five years, who died of injuries sustained by a fall from a scaffold. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

During the week ending yesterday, there were fifty-four still births, 351 births, 159 marriages, and 435 deaths recorded in the office of the Register of Vital Statistics.

DANIEL GRADY, of No. 11 Hoboken-street, was thrown from his hack in Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, by his horses taking fright. He was badly injured by the wheels passing over his body. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

According to Fire Marshal MCSPEDEN's report there were twelve fires during the week ending yesterday, with a loss of $44,775, on which there is insurance for $168,200. The causes of the several fires were as follows: Accidental, specific cause not ascertained, 3; carelessness of occupants and employes with matches, candles and fires, 6; defective flue, 1; defective gas-burner, 1; incendiary, 1.

Yesterday HENRY KOSTER, a carpenter, of No. 189 Mott-street, fell from the roof of St. Vincent de Paul Orphan Asylum in Thirty-sixth-street, near Seventh-avenue, to the ground, a distance of sixty feet. His legs were fractured and he received other severe injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, of No. 269 Seventh-avenue, while at work yesterday on the new building at the corner of Seventy-first-street and Third-avenue, fell from the scaffolding and was severely injured.

JACINTO COSTE, a tobacco-dealer, of No. 86 Maiden-lane, was committed for examination, by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for refusing to make an entry of his sales of leaf tobacco.

MARY SHERIDAN, aged thirty, while intoxicated, attempted suicide by leaping from a second-story window, last evening, at her residence, No. 220 East Houston-street. She was only slightly injured.

JUAN PEREZ, charged with having a quantity of unstamped cigars in his possession, was held for examination by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in default of $500 bail.

The wholesale store of Messrs. GANTZ, at No. 136 Cedar-street, was entered for the sixth time by burglars early yesterday morning. Nothing was stolen, however.

The Manhattan and Trenton Cricket Clubs play a grand match at Trenton to-morrow. The Manhattan will leave by the 7 A. M. train.

The sum of $915,894 has been received for taxes on personal property since the opening of the books on Thursday last. The tax-books for real estate have not yet been opened.

Music by the Central Park Band at Mount Morris-square to-morrow afternoon.

Marshal HART granted 785 licenses last week, and received $947 75 for licenses and fines.

The Police made 1,797 arrests in this City for various causes, during last week.

BROOKLYN.

The case of GEORGE KINKELL and others against the Central Bank was adjourned for one week by Judge BENEDICT yesterday. The plaintiffs have moved to have the defendants declared bankrupt.

The new public school, known as No. 31, situated on Ryerson-street, near Myrtle-avenue, will be opened to-morrow. Mr. W. M. JELLIFFE, who has been Principal of school No. 8 for many years, will act as Principal. Eight hundred children have already registered their names.

At the Board of Assessors, yesterday morning, it was decided to assess Fifth-avenue, for opening from Atlantic to Carroll-street, for the sum of $95,726 30. A communication was received asking the remission of the tax on Green-avenue Methodist Church. A communication was also received from the President of the Atlantic National Bank, claiming a reduction of $6,500 on the assessment on the bank.

Mr. MASSEY, Inspector of Public Buildings, yesterday ordered the work on a new house, at the corner of Union-avenue and Freeman-street, to be discontinued, because the walls were not of the requisite thickness. He also ordered the front wall of a building in India-street, Greenpoint, to be demolished, for the same cause.

Dr. R. C. STYLES, residing on Livingston-street, near Court-street, the author of a history of Brooklyn, formerly Deputy-Superintendent of the Board of Health, was sent to the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum yesterday afternoon. The malady is supposed to have been produced by incessant study. He was considered to be one of the most learned antiquarians in the State, and also had the reputation of being the most skillful microscopist in the country.

The Mayor has declared his intention of vetoing the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen for the opening of Pratt-street. This is the street concerning which Judge PRATT issued a peremptory mandamus two weeks ago.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT, of New-York, will lecture, this evening, at Washington Hall, Williamsburg, on the relations of temperance to health and longevity, and on the relations of good food and good cooking to temperance.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night, the residence of WM. PORTER, at No. 372 Adelphi-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of diamonds and jewelry valued at $3,000. The thieves effected an entrance through the scuttle on the roof.

At the Brooklyn Central Dispensary there were 401 patients received during the past month, and 904 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

At the Eye and Ear Hospital, on Washington street, there have been 4,730 patients treated since it was opened in October, 1869.

The liquor-saloon of THOMAS SMITH, at the corner of Sixth and North Fifth streets, was entered by thieves on Friday night, and was robbed of 300 cigars, and a large quantity of wine and whisky.

WILLIAM PATTEN, of No. 289½ Court-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy preferred by his wife, ELIZA PATTEN. He was held for examination by Justice WALSH.

MARTIN GLYNN, of No. 243 Columbia-street, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for getting drunk and abusing his wife.

The work on the Brooklyn caisson of the East River Bridge is expected to be completed about the 1st of January next.

The Police made 443 arrests during the week ending yesterday.

The day and night tours of the Police force will be shortened today.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Fifty-eight lots, located at Rye, the property of Mr. J. M. HALSTED, were sold by auction, yesterday, by DURYEA, KETCHUM & Co., for prices ranging from $100 to $200. It is stated that Mr. ALLERTON has purchased about fifty acres of land in Westchester County, near the Harlem River Railroad bridge, for the future location of the Bulls' Head Cattle Yards. It is rumored that he paid $300,000 for the new grounds.

By an act of the Legislature, Messrs. Geo. W. McLean, Isaac H. Knox, Orrin A. Bills, Chas. W. Bathgate, Edward DeWitt, Geo. B. Pentz and John H. Hand were appointed Commissioners with authority to make, extend, widen, straighten, or otherwise improve certain highways in the towns of East Chester and Yonkers. The improvements commenced or decided upon by the Commissioners are as follows: 1. To open a new road to be known as Midland-avenue, commencing at some point on Central Park-avenue near Woodlawn Cemetery and terminating at a point on the White Plains Road in the town of East Chester near the hamlet of Waverly. 2. To open a new road from Riverdale, on the Hudson River to some point on Central-avenue, to be known as Mosholu-avenue. 3. To straighten, grade and otherwise improve the road leading from Yonkers to West Mount Vernon, to be known as Yonkers-avenue. 4. To open a road from a point on Central Park-avenue to the Albany Park road in the northern part of the town of Yonkers, to be known as Highland-avenue. 5. To open a road along the westerly side of the Bronx River, from a point near Woodlawn Cemetery to a point where it will intersect Midland-avenue, opposite the residence of Mr. REYNAND, at Fleetwood. This road is to be known as the Bronx River-avenue. 6. To open a new road from Central Park-avenue, near Woodland Cemetery, across the Bronx River to a point near the junction of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, to be known as McLean-avenue. It is also proposed to build a stone bridge, thirty-six feet wide, over the Bronx River.

STATEN ISLAND.

The fifth annual Fair of the Richmond County Agricultural Society closed yesterday at New-Dorp. A game of ball for the championship of the island and a silver ball, which was contested between the Olympics and Monedel Clubs, and was won by the former, the score standing 45 to 22. In the afternoon a trot was witnessed between Mr. JOS. BENNETT's mare *Bright Eye*, GEORGE SHARP's *Newton*, PETER MANEE's *Hiram Abiffe* and T. CRIPPEN's *Newburg* for a purse of $100. It was won by *Bright Eye*. A race subsequently took place between S. BARTON's *Pretty Boy* and W. TOWNSEND's *Bull Turner*, the latter being the winner. A prize was awarded to Mrs. D. BYERS for a beautiful selection of flowers. Mrs. BARTON, Mrs. MILLER and others also received prizes.

Yesterday afternoon Detective J. W. ALLEN, of the Richmond County Police, brought before Justice GARRETT a burglar named FREDERICK LENTZ, whom he arrested on Friday at Bridgeport, Conn., on the charge of having stolen $500 worth of property from the residence of EDWARD HAGEDORN, on the Richmond road, about a month ago. The accused was committed to the County Jail.

Early yesterday evening the house of WILLIAM DUNCAN BUTLER, a well-known New-York banker, at Edgewater, was entered by burglars, who stole property valued at $1,500. A large safe was also blown open and several documents were taken from it.

LONG ISLAND.

MARTIN DUNN, a resident of Hunter's Point, was on trial at Flushing, yesterday, before Justice HAMILTON. He was arrested for stealing a horse from DENNIS EGAN, of Flushing, and for deserting his wife.

The fisheries in the waters of Peconic and and Gardener's Bays during the past season have been better than they have been known before for several years. WM. and GEO. VAIL, of Peconic, have caught, during the past season, 2,500 Spanish mackerel, besides a large quantity of other marketable fish.

The total assessed valuation of the real estate in the several towns of Suffolk County is $9,385,257; and personal property is assessed at $2,046,700.

NEW-JERSEY.

The ladies of Jersey City have formed an association, with the view of securing "the dissemination among women of a better knowledge of the human system, and of the laws of life." It proposes to secure "a hardier motherhood, and less feebly developed posterity than is now the heritage of the American race."

A lively trot came off on Friday afternoon on the Boulevards at Elizabeth. The horses were A. J. WOODRUFF's b. h. *Butcher Boy* and c. h. *Leading Star*, owned at the West Grand-street Livery-stables. The race was mile heats, best two in three, for a purse of $50. *Leading Star* won the race.

The Police at Elizabeth were yesterday notified that sneak-thieves had entered the residence of Mr. CLARK, at Roselle, and had stolen therefrom a quantity of clothing.

The steamer *Atlas* collided early yesterday morning with a schooner lying at the Elizabeth Iron Company's wharf at Elizabeth. The schooner sank in thirty feet of water.

Walkill Valley, in Sussex County, is to be crossed by the new Midland Railway, on a bridge ninety-eight feet high. The structure will be over a quarter of a mile in length.

Mrs. U. S. GRANT, wife of the President, arrived at Elizabeth yesterday afternoon, and went to the residence of her brother-in-law, A. R. CORBIN.

Late Friday afternoon, Mr. BRADY, of Harrison, fell on the Morris and Essex Railroad track. His head struck with violence against a timber, producing a fracture of the skull.

A little son of Mr. JOHN M. PRENTISS, of Newark, was terribly hurt on Friday afternoon, by falling from a hay-wagon.

A fire broke out last night in the malt-house of BOYFE's brewery, on Orange-street, Newark. The loss on the building and stock will amount to about $4,000.

The Democratic County Convention of Mercer County yesterday nominated WILLIAM NAPTON, at present Mayor of the City of Trenton, for Sheriff.

PETER DALTON, a laborer, was killed on Friday evening, at Bull's Ferry, by the caving in of an embankment.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—First Lieut. Mark Walker and Second Lieut. W. R. Denton, of the Nineteenth Infantry, are ordered to duty in conducting recruits to Fort Sully, Dakota, and also to the military division of the South. Capt. McMillian, of the Eleventh Infantry is detailed as Recorder of the Army Board, to meet here to examine army officers unfit for duty under the provisions of the new Army law. Lieut. George H. Judd is ordered to the *Michigan*; Pay-master George L. Davis to the Norfolk Navy-yard. Lieut. George A. Norris is detached from the *Michigan* and ordered to the *Saginaw*. Pay-master Thomas Caswell is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to settle his accounts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The market opened quiet, and so continued during the day. Its course is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.
Consols for money	92⅝	92⅝
Consols for account	92½@92⅝	92½@92⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	91⅞	91⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 (old)	90⅝	90⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	89⅝	89⅝
U. S. 10-40s	88	88
Illinois Central Railroad shares	113½	113½
Erie Railroad shares	19	18
Atlantic and Great Western	27½	27½

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 taken for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. ℔ cental, for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ tierce for 304 lbs., for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 71s. ℔ cwt.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 8—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. E.	Cloudy	50
Halifax	N	Clear	54
Portland	N. W.	Clear	50
Boston	N. N. E.	Clear	52
New-York	N. N. E.	Clear	57
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	54
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	56
Washington	N	Cloudy	50
Fortress Monroe	N	Cloudy	60
Richmond	N	Clear	51
Charleston	N. N. E.	Clear	63
Savannah	N. E.	Clear	67
Augusta	N	Clear	53
Oswego	S. E.	Clear	56
Buffalo	S. W.	Clear	49
Pittsburg	N. E.	Foggy	46
Chicago	S.	Cloudy	58
Louisville	N. E.	Clear	56
Mobile	N. E.	Cloudy	66
New-Orleans	E. S. E.	Cloudy	71

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 8.—*In steam-ship Cambria, for Glasgow and Liverpool*—Leonard Heamann, A. L. Hollands, James Hayne and wife, Joseph Clark, Col. Hayden, Mrs. C. Hayden, Miss L. Hayden, Gen. Davis, James Purse, Mrs. Purse and 2 children, Geo. Wittow, Henrich Zimmerman, Geo. Wildfang, Miss E. H. Pusey, Jos. Smith, Mrs. E. Smith, Miss Jessie Greenlie, Miss A. Steers, Miss E. Kattie, Mrs. Geo. Hill, Mrs. R. Rawson, Wm. Bingham, Mrs. Bingham and 2 children, Mrs. McNae and 2 children, Geo. T. Emery and wife, Miss Agnes Notman, Mrs. Peoples Selued, John Hobson and wife, Mrs. A. A. Pell, Miss Ellen Pell, Miss Theresa Hill, Wm. Hill, H. H. Weltman, Miss Harriet McCreedy, Miss Mary Adams, James Baird, S. D. Greur and wife, Robert Potten, S. Gilmour, Mrs. Casdale, Mrs. Young.

OCT. 8.—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Ezra Bower and wife, J. R. Hague, Mr. Archibald, Henry Denby, James Walker, Capt. Jarvis, G. W. Palmer, Henry A. Boardman, wife and child, Samuel Fulger, James Galloway, S. Solomon, Basteur Revel, Mme. Revel, Capt. Pike, Henry W. Ducker, John Count, Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth and son, George Kenrick and wife, J. G. Johnson, J. F. Fortman, John H. Davis, Patrick Duane, E. W. Vorris, E. Packard, Mr. Churchill, E. Crook and infant, Mrs. Rippon and 2 children, C. P. Fish, J. Taplin, William Crume, Henry Borrell, James Morton, Miss A. Lockmeyer and maid, Mr. Synoot and wife, Mr. Cooper.

OCT. 8.—*In steam-ship Helvetia for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Tooker, F. Crossland, Jas. Kemp, Mrs. Jas. Kinkade, Lodge Carr, M. Byrne, Master Carr, Bogdan Hoff, F. Maxwell, E. Eashir, A. Fleeschmann, Mrs. A. Fleeschman, Thos. McCabe, R. H. J. Symot, J. Simmons, G. R. Simmons, J. S. Simmons, Thos. Mascelle.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—C. R. Lowell, Thos. P. Spencer, Mrs. R. F. Popkins, Mrs. Mary Frear, James M. Jack, Mrs. Carrie L. Shaw, Mrs. M. Muller, G. H. Herrant, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. D. Greenleaf, E. M. Cary, D. G. Stern, Miss Flora Birney, Miss Kate Birney, Wm. Birney, Theo. Birney, Mrs. W. H. Woods, infant and servant, G. W. Shaffer, H. L. Backus, Mr. and Mrs. H. McCall, A. A. Birney, Mrs. Gen. C. H. Birney and 2 children, August Kruger, Mrs. R. L. Wood and 3 children, Mrs. C. L. Tribley and 2 children, Mr. Cheesebrough, D. P. Hamblin, Mr. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Schnabel and infant, August Feihert, Wm. Mitchel, Mr. Kennedy, John Tucker, W. Corry, Wm. Crony, M. Rochford, Jas. Dond, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Hodgkins and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. Menard, D. Langdon, W. H. Averell, V. Hillyer, Miss Addington, J. Huff, R. Freidenberg, Miss K. Mitchell, Mrs. W. Mitchell, Mrs. A Grim infant, Mrs. Sheftacher.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises... 6:05 | Sun sets... 5:30 | Moon rises... 6:30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook... 7:34 | Gov. Island... 8:03 | Hell Gate... 9:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

Cleared.

Steamers Cambria, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; A. C. Stimers, Tenny, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Helvetia, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Tarifa, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Morro Castle, Green, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; F. Cadwallader, Hazell, Baltimore; Volunteer, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Ashland, Beckett, Boston; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Adelaide, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, A. Barker & Co.

Barks Stratton, (Br.,) Jeans, Cork or Falmouth for orders, G. F. Bulley & Co.; Kate, (Br.,) Murphy, Bremen, Brett, Son & Co.; Demetra, (N. G.,) Hesse, Elsinore for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Lady Turner, (Br.,) Vincent, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Sharpsburg, Rogers, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Investigator, Forst, Savannah, Carver & Barnes; Phenix, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, N. S., Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Santos, (Swed.,) Eckerman, Seville, Wendt, Tecens & Bockmann.

Schrs. D. W. Saunders, Murray, Newbern, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.; Lucinda A. Bayles, Bayles, Georgetown, Van Brunt & Slaght; Queen of the Belgians, (Br.,) Miller, Malta, Geo. F. Bulley & Co.; Walter Scott, (Br.,) Sypher, Elizabethport, P. I. Nevius & Sons; T. J. Owens, Selleck, Hartford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Franklin Bell, Brewster, Falmouth, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Malanta, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Mocking Bird, Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; W. K. Chapman, (Br.,) Packham, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons; Hattie A. Butler, Strickland, Indianola and Lavacca, Tupper & Beattie; Leonessa, Meyers, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Frank Marwin, Pearce, Wilmington, N. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Thomas H. Seymour, Burgess, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Kate Gordon, Smedley, Bridgeport.

Canal-boat M. Kirkpatrick, Yost, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Blackwood, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship Algeria, (New Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool Sept. 27, via Queenstown Sept. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Ship Royal Saxon, (of Sydney, N. S.,) Tucker, Liverpool 45 ds., with coal to order—vessel to R. W. Cameron. Had rough weather the first part of passage and moderate N. winds during the latter part. 4th inst., lat. 42, lon. 61 30, spoke a N. G. bark, who wished to be reported, but could not ascertain her name; was from Cardiff, 44 ds. out.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool, Sept. 2, with mdse. and 201 passengers to Chas. H. Marshall & Co. Had one birth on the passage. Have been very far N. during the whole passage, and had very heavy westerly weather; Sept. 29, a violent gale from S. W., sea worse than the wind; both pumps gave out, and before we could get them repaired a large amount of water accumulated in the ship, and when the pumps were fixed the water discharged was smelling very strong of soda ash. Sept. 26, lat. 40 28, lon. 62 20, boarded a derelict bark, water-logged and apparently a Colonial vessel; could not ascertain her name.

Ship Carisbrook Castle, Pole, of and from London Sept. 12, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Passed the Lizard at noon on the 16th; had light easterly winds to 20th, west from thence a succession of variable winds and several hard blows from S. W. to S. 5th inst., at 4 A. M., was boarded by pilot-boat No. 14 off Fire Island; Sept. 20, lat. 46 N., lon. 22 W., spoke bark James Thompson, (Br.;) Sept. 30, lat. 42, lon. 46, bark Geo. Bell, hence for Havre; Oct. 4, lat. 40 N., lon. 56 W., ship Royal Alexandra, do. for Liverpool; 7th, off George's Shoals, ship Cornelius Grinnell, do. for London.

Bark Commerce, (of New-Castle, Me.,) Wells, Cadiz, 40 ds., with wines and cork, and 3 passengers to Borland, Dearborn & Co.; sailed in company with bark Tremont, for Gloucester; during the first part of the passage had light winds and calms, and during the latter part strong E. winds.

Bark Burgermeister Kirstein (N. G.), Kirstein, Greenock 46 days, with 466 tons coal to order; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong N. and W. winds during the first and in the latter part W. winds. No date, off Nantucket saw a lot of wreck stuff, consisting of lumber, spars, &c.

Bark Linda Abbott, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Scobey, Glace Bay, C. B., Sept. 1, via Halifax 30th, with coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to master. Had rough weather. The L. A. put into Halifax in distress.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Macomber, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (Br.,) Cochran, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with 280 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig L. W. Snow, (of Rockland,) Hall, New-Orleans 25 ds., with cotton-seed to master; is bound to Providence. Had strong N. E. winds the entire passage; 7 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Tiber, (of Halifax,) Kitt, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son. Had rough weather.

Brig Abstainer, (of Parrsboro,) Elderkin, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with 380 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. M. R. G., (of St. John, N. B.,) Ewart, Philadelphia 8 ds., for St. John, N. B., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Sons. Put into this port in distress.

Schr. Spring Bird, (of Parrsboro,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with 175 tons to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Britannia, (of Arichat,) Ray, Cow Bay 16 ds., via Arichat 8 ds., with 194 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to B. F. Small & Co. Had N. E. gales the entire passage. Oct. 1, lat. 40 30, lon. 69, spoke brig Antelope, from Cow Bay, for New-York; 7th, off Montauk, in gale from N. E. Lost foresail and split jib.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Stonington, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Nicola, Hillard, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr. Gen. Banks, Fitzgerald, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Marcus Hunter, Bentley, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Horatio Nichols, White, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Mary Standish, Rich, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston.
Schr. Adelphia, Allen, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ed. Shattuck, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hudson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Harriet Sarah, Babcock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Danl. Morris, Dusen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah Loveme, Averill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Casper Lawson, Hull, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chas. Woolsey, Parker, New-Haven, for Georgetown.
Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Parker, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Wareham, for Rondout.
Schr. Brazos, Odver, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Robt. Smith, Braisden, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Chas. Northam, Smith, Portland, Conn.
Schr. John Wright, Dickens, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Effort, Dix, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence.
Schr. Tillie E. Smith, Wareham, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Sarah Louisa, Deming, Stamford.
Schr. Helen, Sole, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. H. Tripp, Nickerson, New-Haven.
Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Buell, Portland.

WIND—Sunset, N., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships America for Bremen; City of Paris, Helvetia and Tarifa for Liverpool; Cambria for Glasgow; Morro Castle for Havana, via Nassau; Mississippi, George Washington and Lodona for New-Orleans; Dacia for Savannah; Huntsville and San Jacinto for do.; Manhattan for Charleston; Volunteer for Wilmington; Wyanoke for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson for Georgetown, D. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; ship Kate Troop, from Liverpool; United States steamer California, from Portsmouth; bark James Ives, from Guttenburg; brig Eliza, from London.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 8.—Arr. ship Tranquebar, Philadelphia; schr. Nellie, Rockport.

Sld. steamers Maryland, Baltimore; J. W. Everman, Philadelphia; Champion, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 8.—Ship Belle Morse, from Callao. She reports, spoke Sept. 29, in lat. 34 20, lon. 71 W., the British schr. Addria, from Halifax for Jamaica; and reports the bark Esiah, of Searsport, [illegible] abandoned in lat. 39 N. The crew were taken off by a Norwegian bark.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 7.—In port, steamer Rattlesnake; bark Daring; brigs Hattie E. and Morancy; schrs. P. L. Smith, R. K. Vaughan, Sarah J. Bright, Kate McLean, J. B. Van Dusen, Frances Ellen, Charleston, William Penn, Bay State, L. T. Knight, George R. Prescott, Adeline, (Br.,) Bloomer, (Br.,) R. P. Raynard, E. Arculasius, Bengal, Honest Abe, Ocean Belle, Argo, John Price, E. A. Stevens, William Flint, R. F. Hart, L. W. Wheeler, Louis Preston, Ellen, (Br.,) B. F. Chandler, (Br.,) T. Stanickson, and W. D. Adams, (Br.)

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 8.—Arr. ship Nautilus, New-York; brig Crocus, Philadelphia; schrs. Marion Gage, Philadelphia; Irene Meservey, Philadelphia; Magnet, New-York.

Cld. steam-ships Magnolia and Montgomery, New-York; Wyoming, Philadelphia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Sld. ship Cormorant, for Queenstown.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8.—Cld. steamer W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 8.—The Cunard steam-ship China, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this forenoon. All well.

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AT COST PRICE.
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DINING, BEDROOM SUITES.
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PARLOR BEDSTEADS.
FACTORY AND WAREROOM,
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VENEERS.
GEO. W. READ & CO.
Have a complete assortment, including Spanish cedar for veneering and boards for cigar boxes, to which they invite inspection and orders from all close cash purchasers. Send for catalogue and price list.
Nos. 186, 170 and 172 Centre-st.
Factory, No. 21 [illegible]